

TWO TROUBLE-SPOTS IN EUROPE

Greece And Turkey Subjected To War Of Nerves

Russia A Threat To Middle East?

By TOM WILLIAMS

London, Sept. 26. Greece and Turkey, with big stakes in the strategic Eastern Mediterranean, are standing firm in the face of a new war of nerves and rumours of military expeditions across their frontiers. While Greek leaders in official statements minimize the danger, Allied military leaders in Athens frankly say they would not be surprised at some sort of an "invasion" before winter weather makes fighting in the northern mountains almost impossible.

Dakota Tragedy Killed

While permission has not been received from the Air Council to release the names of the European crew and passengers killed in the Dakota crash at Kowloon Tong on Wednesday, the R.A.F. Public Relations Office yesterday revealed the names of the Chinese on board the ill-fated plane.

The Chinese passengers were:—
Mr. Chiang Fong-hung, 32;
Mr. Chiang Lam Mo-tai, 28, his wife;
Chiang Chu, their two-year-old son;
Mr. Ng Tung and
Mr. Truong Ding-phong, 35.
Mr. Chiang was supervisory representative of the Ministry of National Defence Office of the Nanking Government at Hongkong, Indo-China.

Mr. Ng had given the name of his next-of-kin to the R.A.F. as Mr. Wong Fai, 39 Des Voeux Road West.

The others had given the name of Mr. C. C. Chan, Yick Wah Trading Company, Room 303 Bank of China Building.

No information was forthcoming from official sources yesterday as to when the funeral of the 10 victims of the crash is to be held, but it is possible that it will be today.

Royal Gunison

Associated Press says that Royal Arch Gunison, who was among those killed, was taken prisoner by the Japanese when Manila fell.

He and his wife spent 22 months in a Japanese internment camp. He returned to the United States in December of 1943 on the Gripsholm. Later he returned to the Philippines as war correspondent for the Leyte invasion.

Gunison was a former University of Washington student and was once a Seattle broadcaster.

Air Power Is Peace Power

Butte, Montana, Sept. 26. General George C. Kenney, United Nations Military chairman, declared here today that a third world war would find Canada an immediate battleground.

He warned that if United States air defences were inadequate, "there is a possibility that the United States could be knocked out of action in 24 hours."

He told the Northwest Aviation Planning Council that if the people of the United States become air conscious enough to back commercial aviation, they will demand air power "to maintain peace and protect their investments, because air power is peace power."—Associated Press.

Algiers, Sept. 26. The few remaining British troops in Algeria will leave by French ship on Oct. 2 and 3. It was reported a few days ago that the American troops in Algeria would be leaving shortly.

BRIGADIER ELLIOTT

Brigadier Elliott, of the Australian Army, who is passing through Hong Kong on his way to Japan, was incorrectly reported yesterday as having been aboard the Dakota transport plane which crashed near Kowloon Tong on Wednesday morning and caused the death of all passengers and the crew.

The "China Mail" regrets the error and apologizes for the trouble and inconvenience caused to Brigadier Elliott by the report.

Export Licence Ruling

As from Tuesday next, a Government spokesman said yesterday, merchants will be able to export a wide variety of commodities from Hong Kong without the necessity of obtaining export licences.

Complete details of the new regulations will be found in an advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

The object of the revised regulations is to relieve merchant exporters of the necessity of applying for export licences except in respect of commodities the export of which is prohibited (except under licence) because they are, or may be, in short supply.

Many commodities which formerly required export licences have for some time been available in quantities adequate to warrant the automatic issue of such licences. The authorities now feel such licences should not be permitted to clog the wheels of commerce longer than is necessary. Hence the decision to do away with them.

It is emphasized that the new procedure merely applies to export licences, and that the present system of filling export declarations with the Imports and Exports Department in respect of commodities for export for which a licence is unnecessary, will be continued.

Many Clashes

Compensating on conditions along Greece's northern border, one informed Greece source in London complained. "It looks as though the Yugoslav and Russian Governments have been trying to start quarrels."

"The plenty of evidence and we're considering bringing it before the United Nations," he added.

In Belgrade, frequent clashes between the Gendarmerie and armed bands on the Greco-Yugoslav frontier have been reported, but the possibility of open warfare in the mountainous region is discounted.

An Invasion

A Greek Embassy spokesman declared that fighting in the mountains of northern Greece was "an invasion of subversive elements from Albania and Yugoslavia with connivance of the two Governments."

Both British and Greek officials referred to the fighting as a small scale "civil war" with the Slav states backing the Leftist insurgents and the British supplying arms to the Greek Government.

Greek sources charged Yugoslavia and Albania were furnishing military supplies to the Leftist forces.

The spokesman for the British Foreign Office said there was "no reason to doubt" this allegation.—Associated Press.

T.B. Vaccine For Britain

London, Sept. 26. Active steps are being taken to introduce into Britain anti-tuberculosis vaccine, now in extensive use in Scandinavia, according to the "News Chronicle" today.

Sir Wilson Jameson, Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, has seen Norwegian and Swedish tuberculosis experts and has full details of the methods of preparing and using the vaccine.

The use and general popular acceptance in Scandinavia of this vaccination are impressive and have carried conviction with the authorities in London.

Germany Posing The Acid Test

Washington, Sept. 28. Germany appears to pose the acid test of Stalin's prediction of cooperation between the Western powers and Russia.

Diplomatic authorities here said today that insofar as Stalin's latest statement foreshadowed a Soviet attempt to get along with the Western Powers, the key issue this autumn is certain to be the future of the German nation. The Big Four powers are tentatively expected to get around to the German issue in the new four-power meeting soon after the Paris peace conference adjourns.

Even before that, there are two ways, according to American authorities, in which the Russians might find an opportunity to go along toward achieving what Stalin calls the "demilitarization and democratization of Germany."

One of these is the American plan, thus far accepted only by the British—for handling Germany as an economic unit.

The other bears directly on demilitarization. American officials have numerous reports that the Russians are operating a variety of armament factories in their zone of Germany. Some officials suggested that if the Russians really want an early solution of the German problem, they could begin by eliminating war industries in eastern Germany.

Contrasting with the optimism was a Vatican City comment by "L'Osservatore Romano" which asked whether Stalin's statement dismissing the danger of war might be "a morphine injection."

Noting that world reaction to Stalin's words indicated "a sense of relief," "L'Osservatore" recalled that a similar reaction followed Stalin's declaration to the Associated Press last year but that the crisis subsequently began anew.

In Paris, peace conference circles the general opinion was that Stalin's statement would help materially in speeding the work of the conference. His assertion that there was no real danger of war continued as one of the principal topics in conversations among delegates.

Much Improved

In London, a Foreign Office spokesman said that Britain welcomed Stalin's statement, claiming the danger of a new war and added that the British now "will avoid effects of his remarks at the peace conference and the United Nations meetings."

In Montreal, Trygve Lie, Secretary-General of the United Nations, without mentioning Stalin's statement, declared that while there are still strong

differences between the great powers, he felt that the international situation had improved "very much" recently.

President Truman made no comment on Stalin's statement.—Associated Press.

Halifax Down In Channel

Brussels, Sept. 26. A four-engined Halifax aircraft, privately owned, for which lifeboats and R.A.F. rescue launches had been carrying out a widespread search in the English Channel, has been located on the Belgian coast at Knocke.

It had crashed into the sea about 100 yards from the shore in attempting to make a forced landing.

One of the three passengers—a Norwegian—was killed. The British crew of three are safe.

The Halifax was carrying a cargo of fruit from France to Britain. It had first been reported that in poor visibility, the plane had crashed in the Channel.—Reuter.

British Ships In Collision

New York, Sept. 26. The United States Coast Guard reported today that the British freighter *Liverpool Packet* was in a collision with the New Zealand Steamship Company's *S.S. Kaipahi*, about 3 miles east of Cape Canes, 125 miles northeast of Halifax, at midnight. The *Liverpool Packet* was formerly known as the *Argyle Park*.

The Coast Guard said that two men aboard the *Liverpool Packet* were injured and that the ship reported her engine room flooded and requested a tow. The cause of the collision was not disclosed.—Associated Press.

Chances Of Acquittal For Six Nazis

Tokyo, Sept. 26. Mr. Owen Cunningham, attorney defending Horst Oshima in the current war crimes trials here, told his fellow defence lawyers yesterday on his return from his trip to Nurnberg where he went to obtain additional evidence that the "same puzzle exists at Nurnberg as does here."

"How can we reconcile the Moscow system of justice with that of the Democracies?" he asked.

Speaking of the introduction into evidence at Nurnberg of the Russian-German Pact to divide Poland, Cunningham said "On one hand, she (Russia) was co-author of the law making aggressive warfare a crime; on the other hand, she was co-conspirator in the crime this created."

"It did not make sense and does not make sense," he declared.

U.S. TASK-FORCE RADIO-ACTIVE

Washington, Sept. 25. A spokesman of the United States Joint Army-Navy Task Force announced here today that about 75 ships, mostly berthed on America's west coast and at Pearl Harbour are suspected of dangerous radio-activity as a result of the Bikini Atom Bomb test.

The Task Force announcement said there is no danger to anyone not working on board the ships nor are the harbours or docking facilities affected.—Reuter.

Colonial Stand

"Towards the United Nations Organisation, India's attitude is that of wholesale cooperation and unrestricted support, both in the spirit and letter, of the charter governing it."

"The Indian delegates will make it clear that India stands for independence of all colonial and dependent peoples and their full right to self-dependence."

Mr. Nehru said that the Indian delegation should oppose "on points of principle" the Union of South Africa's wish to absorb the mandated territory of Southwest Africa.

Asian Freedom

"The Government of India considers that the annexation of a mandated territory would fundamentally be opposite to the conception of mandate and trusteeship and that sovereignty rests ultimately in the people of the territory, whose wishes and interests are paramount."

"The attitude of the delegation will be that all Asians and people of dependent countries stand together for freedom and for emancipation from foreign control, as this is the only way to bring about world peace and prosperity."—Reuter.

Believe It Or Not

Brooklyn, Sept. 26. Reverend James J. C. Benson, head of the Brooklyn Borough Hall today and prayed for the Dodgers in the National Baseball League pennant race.

"We're praying for these Dodgers," he intoned, while about 200 persons gaped. "Their chances don't look so good right now but everyone is praying for the bums to win. We ask you not to give the Anshuers out there in St. Louis any better break than you give us, and we ask this in all sincerity."—Associated Press.

THE WEATHER

Pressure is high over Central China, Japan and Borneo. A low pressure trough extends Northeast from Indo-China. The typhoon is moving inland from Amoy.

Forecast:—Moderate, with weather partly cloudy.

Yesterday's temperature:—Maximum: 85.2 degs.

Minimum: 77.2 degs.

Sunshine: 3.5 hours.

Rainfall: Nil.

Max. Rel. Humidity: 87 per cent.

ON OTHER PAGE

NEHRU STATES INDIA POLICY

New Delhi, Sept. 26. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian interim government, speaking here today about the plans already drawn up for the creation of an India foreign Service, said: "India will, in the sphere of foreign affairs, follow an independent foreign policy."

"She will keep away from power politics of groups aligned one against another."

Pandit Nehru said that it was proposed to man the diplomatic posts in foreign countries as well as in the British Empire countries. A goodwill mission would be sent to the Middle East. Contacts would be established, informal in the first instance, with the countries of both western and eastern Europe.

"India will watch with close interest the development of events in Palestine, Iran, Indonesia, China, Siam and Indo-China, as well as in foreign possessions in Asia itself, with every sympathy with the aspirations of the peoples of these lands for the attainment of internal peace and freedom (where they lack it) and of their due place in the community of nations."

"Towards the United Nations Organisation, India's attitude is that of wholesale cooperation and unrestricted support, both in the spirit and letter, of the charter governing it."

"The Indian delegates will make it clear that India stands for independence of all colonial and dependent peoples and their full right to self-dependence."

Mr. Nehru said that the Indian delegation should oppose "on points of principle" the Union of South Africa's wish to absorb the mandated territory of Southwest Africa.

No Capitalists

"After challenging Mr. Thorp's handling of the figures involved, M. Vyshinsky continued: 'Perhaps the Americans do not understand because America was not occupied or because in our country we had no capitalists making a surplus while our soldiers died on the battlefield.'"

Dealing with the damage done by Rumanian looting in Russia—one of the items for compensation under the armistice terms—M. Vyshinsky continued: "Are you defending looting, Mr. Thorp?"

"There were two large American concerns in Rumania which had suffered damage to the amount of 2,500,000,000 lei. But in 1943, they had made profits, one of 720,000,000 lei and the other of 800,000,000 lei. These profits were made out of the German war effort—out of our destruction and death," declared M. Vyshinsky.

Mr. Thorp replied that it was not his intention to call into question the terms of the armistice and reminded the delegates that the United States had withdrawn its demand for full compensation.—Reuter.

Telling The Inside Story

Washington, Sept. 26. State Department officials said today that they are planning to publish secret documents of the German Foreign Office in a series of volumes which should expose the aggressive nature of Nazi Germany's diplomatic manoeuvres.

The officials expressed hope that the other major Allied powers, Russia, Britain and France, would also publish their captured documents.

They said this would make a complete record and prevent a German attempt, some years from now, to evade war guilt by publishing "doctored" accounts.

Altogether, some 400 tons of documents were captured. The best estimate is it may be a year before the first volume will be ready for printing.—Associated Press.

Athens Ready For King

Athens, Sept. 26. The Greek Government today completed plans to welcome King George II back to the Throne despite the fierce border fighting and civil strife in Northern Greece.

Although considerable secret movements, he is expected to reach Greece after five years, exile, perhaps within a few days. He is to arrive at an airport on the Peloponnese and then board a destroyer for the journey to Piraeus, port of Athens.

The Greek Army Corps, meanwhile, were conducting virtual military operations to put down the rebellious opposition in Thessaly and Macedonia.—Associated Press.

Hold-Ups In City

Two armed highway robbery cases were reported to the police within 10 minutes in the Western district last night. The victims were two Chinese couples and the scene of the hold-ups Des Voeux Road West near Centre Street and Wing Lok Street West respectively.

Cardinal Griffin, the Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, today, on behalf of the British people, offered a prayer for the peace of the world.

Heavy Penalties

Persons who fail to comply with the Ordinance are liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding \$70,000 and to imprisonment not exceeding six months, or upon summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$5,000 and to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

A Bill is shortly to come before the Legislative Council to provide for a quota of British films in Hong Kong, and it is proposed that each "first run" and "second run" theatre must show seven out of every 70 days show British films. The Bill includes Newsworld and "Show" as well as full-length films.

ONE GENERAL TO TEN PLANES

Paris, Sept. 26. Criticising the French budget for allocating too much money to the armed forces, M.R.P. Deputy Gabriel-Adolphe de Chateaubriant said in the Constituent Assembly today: "We have 34 Generals in the Air Corps, and only 300 combat planes."—Associated Press.

REDUCTION IN ELECTRIC LIGHT RATES ANNOUNCED

War losses amounting to \$5,225,620.84 as a result of the Japanese occupation, were announced by Mr. H. V. Wilkinson presiding at the 53rd Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders of the Hong Kong Electric Co. Ltd., held at the Company's office yesterday.

Mr. Wilkinson, who gave a comprehensive review of the Company's war damages and of replacements now being made, announced that as from Oct. 1, cost of current would be reduced from 260 per cent. to 200 per cent. plus 1941 level. He added he had hopes of a further reduction in the near future.

Supporting Mr. Wilkinson in the chair were Sir Shouson Chow and Messrs. D. F. Landale, T. N. Chan, N. O. C. Marsh, W. A. Stewart and E. R. Hill. (Directors) and Mr. A. G. Langston (Manager).

Opening the meeting the Chairman said: "The last Ordinary Yearly Meeting of the Shareholders was held on March 20, 1941, and since December of that year our undertaking was operated for almost four years by the Japanese."

"The Articles of Association of the Company provide that a General Meeting shall be held in every year and that two Directors shall retire from office at each meeting but shall be eligible for re-election. It has been clearly impossible to fulfill these requirements during the last four years and therefore proceeding to the ordinary business of the Meeting it is necessary that the appointment and acts of the Directors be re-affirmed."

"After the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong in December 1941, the Company was prevented from carrying on business and was unable to resume until after the surrender of Japan in August 1945. As it was then impossible to call a General Meeting of the Shareholders, those who had been members of the Board of Directors in 1941 met together and steps were taken to resume the Company's business. The Board, with some changes, has continued to act in the best interests of the Company as if it had been regularly constituted and appointments and acts of the Directors now require your confirmation and approval."

Personnel Loss

"I therefore propose the following resolution:—

"That the appointments and acts of all Directors and persons appointed to act as Directors during the period from the last Ordinary Yearly Meeting held on March 20, 1941 until the date of this meeting be confirmed and ratified." The resolution was seconded by Mr. B. Wong Tape and carried unanimously.

Proceeding Mr. Wilkinson said: "Before turning to the Accounts I have to refer with much regret to the sad loss of personnel the Company has sustained since our last Meeting."

"Severe losses were suffered while serving in various units of the Colony's Defence Forces, in the gallant defence of North Point Generating Station and also whilst in Prisoner of War and Internment Camps during the occupation of Hong Kong by the Japanese."

"Mr. T. E. Pearce, our late colleague on the Board, was killed in action. Mr. V. Sorby, our late Manager, died of wounds in the Prisoner of War Camp. Mr. H. S. Jones, Mr. J. Hoffmann and Mr. A. P. Maher were killed in action. Mr. S. Longfield, Mr. S. J. C. Stanesby, Mr. G. Hailey, Mr. H. M. Britto and Mr. E. A. Fernandes died in the Prisoner of War Camp. Mr. G. G. Stoppani-Thomson was killed in Stanley Internment Camp."

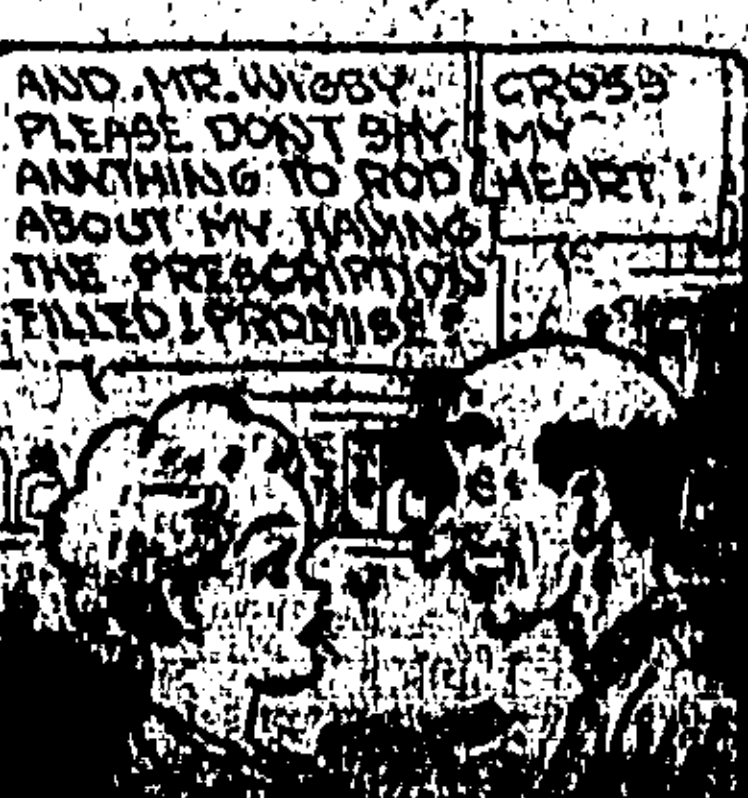
"JANE"



BOOTS AND HER BU DDIES

OR!

BY EDGAR MARTIN



Chinese Held In Manila

Manila, Sept. 23. President Roxas' Cabinet is considering the case of 500 Chinese nationals who are being held for deportation.

The Chinese, who arrived from Amoy early in September, were former residents of the Philippines and had obtained valid re-entry permits when they left the island to visit their homeland in the Autumn of 1941. They were trapped in China for the duration of the war and, when they finally returned to Manila, were denied entry and ordered to be deported on the grounds that the time-limit of their re-entry permits had expired. This action was protested by the Chinese Consul-General, M. L. Tann, who contended that the deportation was based on a slim technicality, beyond the control of the Chinese, many of whom had lived here all their lives.

No decision was announced but Roxas submitted the case for Cabinet discussion. Associated Press.

P.I. Getting Tough?

Manila, Sept. 26. The Manila Press yesterday reported an increasing reluctance on the part of Philippine officials to accede to the United States' requests for an extension on military bases.

The "Manila Bulletin" said Secretary of Justice Roman Ozeta issued a statement that "negotiations temporarily have been suspended."

The "Manila Times" said the United States' request for control of the entire Manila port area had been countered with a Philippine proposal that a 15-year lease on greatly reduced port facilities be negotiated and that other bases be constructed further from the metropolitan area and relinquished entirely after permanent installations are completed. Associated Press.

Faked Drug Figures

Tokyo, Sept. 25. From 1931 to 1939 Japan submitted false records on the manufacture of heroin to the League of Nations. General MacArthur's narcotic control officers disclosed today after extensive investigation.

Apparently the decision to falsify the figures was made in 1931, the year when the League requested the curtailment of heroin.

At that time Japanese narcotic officials decided an annual production of 200 kilograms would satisfy the League of Nations, reached the peak of 7,678 kilograms.

Each year two sets of figures were prepared, one for submission to the League and the other for the Japanese government records.—Reuter.

PRESS STRIKE IN JAPAN

Tokyo, Sept. 25. There is a possibility that a general strike of workers of the vernacular newspapers and broadcasting stations throughout Japan will occur. The Central Committee of the All-Japan Newspaper and Radio Workers Union voted by a large majority to prepare for a strike owing to the long-standing dispute between the management and the workers.—Reuter.

SMALLPOX CASES

The latest weekly Health Returns show one death from cholera, though no new cases were reported, 65 malaria (19 deaths), 22 smallpox (10 deaths) and 64 tuberculosis (33 deaths). During the week 809 births and 270 deaths were registered.

NOTICE

The Commanding Officer and Officers of the RAF Kai Tak regret that owing to the recent air tragedy the opening celebration arranged for Saturday the 28th September will not take place.

THE BELGIAN CONSUL GENERAL REQUESTS HIS COMPATRIOTS TO CALL AT THE CHANCELLERY OF THE CONSUL GENERAL FOR A CONSULTATION.

POLICE NOTICE

Permission has been granted to the following additional companies to operate Taxi or Hire-Car Services.

TAXI SERVICE.

Hong Kong—Central Taxicab Company.

HIRE-CAR SERVICE

Hong Kong—Hong Kong Hotel Garage Ltd.

Kowloon—Po On Motor Car Company.

Approved rates of hire for Taxi or Hire-Cars are again published for the information of the public.

Cars exceeding 10 H.P.

\$1.50 for the first mile.
\$0.25 for each subsequent ¼ mile.

Cars of 10 H.P. or less.

\$1.00 for the first mile.
\$0.20 for each subsequent ¼ mile.

Charges for detention.

\$0.40 for each 5 minutes.

C. H. SANSOM, Acting Commissioner of Police. Hongkong, 24th Sept. 1946.

NOTICE

The attention of occupiers of premises is invited to the following extracts from the Scavenging by-laws made under the Public Health (Sanitation) Ordinance No. 15 of 1935.

5 (1) The occupier of any domestic building, or the occupier or principal tenant, as the case may be, of any flat or floor of a domestic building when such flat or floor is let as a separate tenancy, and the occupier of any other premises situated within any of the districts specified in by-law No. 3 shall provide and keep in such domestic building, flat, floor or other premises (all of which are in this by-law included in the word "Premises") a sufficient number of strong substantial movable dust-bins, or dust-cans, constructed of impervious material and fitted with closely fitting covers and of a pattern approved by the Council, and shall deposit therein from day to day all refuse which has accumulated in such premises pending removal in accordance with paragraph (11) of this by-law.

(11) He shall at such a time or times as a refuse lorry stops for the collection of refuse at or near his premises daily carry or cause to be carried from his premises all the refuse and other objectionable matter and deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the refuse lorries provided by the Council.

(VI) No person shall throw or deposit, or permit his servants or members of his household or cause to be carried from his premises, all the refuse and other objectionable matter and deposit it or cause it to be deposited in the refuse lorries provided by the Council.

C. J. ROE, Secretary, URBAN COUNCIL.

HONG KONG EVANGELICAL FRATERNITY

There will be a Re-opening Service of Thanksgiving in Emmanuel Church, 218 Nathan Road, Kowloon, on Sunday at 11.30 a.m.

Preacher: Dr. Lechner Clift.

Chinese Optical Co. OPTICIAN 67 QUEEN'S ROAD C

NOTICE

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NOTICE

All Corporations, Firms and Individuals having claims against this Company arising from transactions prior to 25th December 1941, are requested to submit them, with supporting details where available, to the registered office of the Company, 1st Floor, Gloucester Building, Des Voeux Road, on or before the 15th Day of October, 1946.

This information is required for Registration Purposes only.

THE HONG KONG & CHINA GAS CO., LTD.

Hong Kong, 26th Sept. 1946.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY LTD.

Reduction in Monthly Ticket Rates.

As from 1st October, 1946 MONTHLY TICKETS will be available at the following rates:—

Adults \$5.00
School Children and Children under 16 years of age \$3.00

J. MOODIE, Acting Manager and Secretary.

Hong Kong, 26th Sept. 1946.

NOTICE

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This information is required for Registration Purposes only.

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF CHINA LTD.

Hongkong, 23rd September 1946.

NOTICE

The Star Taxicab Co., Ltd.

As from Thursday 26th September 1946 our Telephone Number are:

2 3 4 5 6
2 3 4 2 2
2 1 1 1 2

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores.

7½" 14" and 17" Fans Motors, Steam Driven Dynamo with Switchboard, Diesel Generating Switchboard, Switchboard for Southern Cross Generators, Engineer's Workshop Generators, Fresh Water Tanks, 40 Ton Evaporator complete with Pump, Semi rotary Pump, Kelvinator Refrigerator with Motor, 1900 Cal. Cylindrical Fuel Tanks, Boat Booms, Vegetable Steamer, in Galley, Steam Jacketed Pan, Copper Sink, Baker's Oven, Wire Mattresses, Steam Heated Hot Press and Steel Cabinet.

Tender forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department between 10 a.m. and 12 noon on Thursday, Friday and Saturday 26th, 27th and 28th September, 1946, and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to Suptdg. Naval Store Officer, H. M. Naval Yard on or before noon Wednesday, 2nd October, 1946.

NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following vessels as they are lying.

(1) 600 Ton Constair lying in Sam Kat Sui damaged and partly submerged.

(2) Ex Salvaged Japanese Tanker Hattahima Maru 1344t at North Stone-Cutter Islands.

Dimensions Length 04587, Breadth 65 ft. Depth 40 ft. Estimated D.W. Tonnage 8500 Tons.

Tender forms can be obtained on application at Section VI of Naval Store Department between 10 A.M. and 12 noon of Thursday and Friday 26th and 27th September 1946 on productions of a deposit of \$4,000.00 and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to Suptdg. Naval Store Officer.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

20 WORDS \$2 FOR ONE INSERTION PREPAID, \$1 FOR EACH ADDITIONAL INSERTION, ADDITIONAL WORDS 10 CTS. PER WORD PER INSERTION

\$2

Replies are awaiting at our offices for Box Nos. 62, 81, 82, 88, 91, 99, 100, 102, 104, 106, 112, 117, 118, 212, 213.

PERSONAL

GENTLEMAN wishes to meet lady with a view to cultivating friendship. Reply Box No. 216 "China Mail."

POSITIONS VACANT

APPLICATIONS are invited from certificated or qualified navigating or diesel engineer officers for employment as Coast Staff Officers on the preventive ships of the Chinese Maritime Customs Service. Terms of employment may be obtained from the Office of the Chinese Maritime Customs, 4th Floor, Marina House, Queen's Road, Central.

WANTED.—Immediately Steno-Secretary, preferably local girl. Reply stating experience and salary required to Box No. 214 "China Mail."

FOR SALE

HORSEPOWER Binoculars: "Zeiss" (6 x 24). New style! Antifogging lens! Leather case! Firstclass condition, \$150! Office Underwood, \$150! 289, top, Prince Edward, (6-8 p.m.), Phone 57687.

Service Auction Rooms. Auctioneers, Surveyors etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 81867.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Pedder Building. Telephone No. 20224.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, THE 27TH SEPTEMBER, 1946 commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 35, HANKOW ROAD, KOWLOON.

A Fine Collection of Valuable Household Furniture comprising:—

wardrobes, chest of drawers, bedsteads, dressing tables, dining chairs, glass cabinets, book cases, writing tables, chesterfield sofas, easy armchairs, electric oscillating table fan, ceiling fan, babies iron cots, cabin trunks, Tientsin carpets & rugs, hand sewing machines, bed cover, cameras, blackwood furniture, mirrors, medicine chests, glass ware, cutlery, table lamps, crockery, and kitchen utensils etc., etc. etc.

Also

1 Emerson radio-gram
1 Set golf club with leather bag
1 Underwood typewriter
2 Remington typewriters
1 Kennedy Radio
1 Frigidaire
1 Moatrite piano
1 Dornier piano

On View from Thursday, the 26th. September 1946.

Terms: As Customary.

LAMMERT BROS. Auctioneers.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

Saturday, the 28th. September 1946 commencing at 10.30 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Pedder Building, Basement

1 Outboard Motor,
1 Tientsin Carpets,
1 Philip Radio Set,
1 Telefunken Radio Set with Gramophone Pickup,
69 Bags Oat,
44 Packages Provision and Miscellaneous Goods,
3 Tins Cocoa,
28 Bags Cotton Sweeping,
1 Large Iron Safe,
1 Set Stock and Dice,
2 Ceiling Fans,
1 Burroughs Adding Machine,
1 Remington Typewriter,
1 Bicycle Frame,
1 Bed Room Suite,
1 Gibson Refrigerator and A Quantity of Furniture Sundries.

Terms: As Customary.

THE CHINESE POSTAL

Remittances & Savings

BANK

24-32, Queen's Road, Central,
(Ground floor—"Shell House")

WILL OPEN

ON THE 1ST OCTOBER, 1946

Banking and Exchange

OFFICES IN ALL PARTS OF CHINA
CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD

Cables: "SINOPOBANK"

Telephones: 28554, 28312, 32477, 28691.

FAR EASTERN AIR TRANSPORT, INC

MANILA, PHILIPPINES
HONG KONG

to

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HONG KONG-SHANGHAI Monday 30th Sept.

HONG KONG-MANILA Tuesday 1st Oct.

HONG KONG-BANGKOK Thursday 3rd Oct.

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HONG KONG SERVICES RACE CLUB

A

MILITARY RACE MEETING

PROCEEDS TO CHARITIES

will be held at

HAPPY VALLEY RACE COURSE
ON SUNDAY, 29TH SEPTEMBERFirst Saddling Bell 2.30 p.m.
First Race starts at 3.00 p.m.

CASH SWEEPS There will be a Special Cash Sweep on the last race, tickets for which (\$2) may be obtained at the Office of The Hong Kong Jockey Club, Exchange Building, First floor, together with the usual "Through" numbers \$10, including a chance in the Special Sweep.

TOTE DOUBLE on the 2nd and 4th Races.

ENTRANCE Public Enclosure \$1.— including Tax
Members Enclosure \$3.— " "

There are a limited number of Boxes available upon application to the Clerk of the Course, Lt.-Col. J. R. Edgar, M.B.E., H.Q. Land Forces, (Telephone No. 22651).

A. R. RUSHFORD,
Squadron Leader, R.A.F.V.R.,
Secretary.

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A NEW WEIGHT

The imminent arrival of approximately 600 civilian passengers, the majority of them women and children, in the Otranto and the Empress of Australia, throws the housing problem again into "high relief." Fortunately, it coincides with the release of further Kowloon property by the military authorities to the civil Quaternary Authority which eventually should lighten the task of accommodating them to some extent. The influx will, nevertheless, seriously aggravate an already difficult situation. There are many present-day residents, living in hotels, who have been vainly seeking a house or flat for months, and seem to nearer success today than when they began. The new weight now to be thrown into the scale threatens to overbalance the whole structure. For many of the newcomers, doubtless, accommodation is waiting, but it is safe to assure that at least fifty per cent. will enter into the rather grim competition that is now going on, and the time is rapidly approaching when Government must make a decision that it is not contributing as it should to a solution. Criticism grows daily, and much of it is more than justified. Under present conditions, the big bangs, with the power of their wealth, interpreted in terms of ability to meet heavy bills for repairs to houses for their staffs, are virtually "cornering the market." The little man has a poor chance. In many cases, the allotment of de-requisitioned flats, all of which appear to have suffered extensive damage since the military occupation would be merely tantamount to the absence of funds to meet the repair bills. But complaint goes deeper than that. It is that the private individual, in dealing with the Quaternary Authority finds that as property becomes de-requisitioned, it is allotted in large blocks to Big Business or alternatively commandeered for Government servants. There is no place for the individualist. The odd man out is definitely out. It is not altogether surprising that this man who, perhaps, fought for the Colony and lost his house and his home, feels entitled to more sympathetic consideration. There is, of course, no final solution to the problem capable of being immediately applied. But the issue does take us back to the old argument that Government should either undertake to repair property for civilian use, or, as a minimum acceptance of some responsibility, authorize building loans.

WELCOME SIGNS

Things are looking up. The announcement by the Star Ferry Company yesterday of a reduction in the rates for monthly tickets to \$6, almost back to 1941, was followed later by announcement of a cut in electricity charges. The Hong Kong Electric Company's chairman, promising a reduction from 1941 plus 260 per cent. to 1941 plus 200 per cent. as from October 1, indicated that a further reduction in the fairly near future can be hoped for. The China Light and Power Company, operators of the Kowloon franchise, have issued no statement yet, but it is presumed that they will shortly fall into line. These are welcome signs. They suggest we are getting started on the road back towards normal, even though there is a very long way to go. Price control over many commodities is now, happily, fairly successfully established and is being progressively extended. The work of repair on damaged property appears to be increasing in scale, which is encouraging in spite of the fact that the black market still dominates this important sphere of activity. Government having rejected all proposals which might have provided a measure of control. Transport facilities are growing steadily. It is only on the main plane that no sign of improvement can be detected. A large-scale attack on the black market, and a corresponding reduction in the cost of living, are the only ways in which the standard of living can be improved.

Partition Palestine's Best Hope Of Peace

Sir Reginald Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History at Oxford, was a member of the Royal Commission on Palestine (the Peel Commission), 1936-37.

At the Conference which opened the other day one more effort is being made to solve the problem of Palestine.

Peace in Palestine is not only a matter of deep sentiment concern to the adherents of the three great religions for whom it is a Holy Land. It is also a matter of immediate urgency in the workaday world.

And not for Arabs and Jews alone. The execution of the British mandate for Palestine was a difficult and ungrateful enough task before the war. It has now become an almost unbearable burden. But we cannot run away from it. In Palestine, as in India, we cannot surrender our responsibilities without some prior settlement of the internal strife which, unless it is resolved, would destroy all hope of peace when we, the neutrals, have departed.

It would not be peace in Palestine only that would be endangered. Stability in the Eastern Mediterranean and the lands around it is a necessity for the effective operation of any system of collective security. A peaceful settlement of the Palestine problem is much more than a British interest. It is a common interest of all the United Nations.

At the Conference the essential British attitude must clearly be that of mediators. The British Government must do all they can to promote a settlement by consent. If such a settlement were reached it may be taken for granted that the British Government for their part would accept it. So, presumably, would the Government of the United States.

What, then, are the prospects of a settlement in which both Arabs and Jews would concur, and along what lines?

Two solutions can be at once ruled out as offering no chance whatever of acceptance, in one case by the Jews, in the other by the Arabs.

The Jews will never concede the demand of the Mufti and his colleagues that the whole of Palestine should become an independent State under Arab majority rule.

The Arabs will never acquiesce in the conversion of the whole of Palestine into a Jewish-majority State by what the Peel Commission called the "creeping conquest" of steadily continued immigration. And, however past promises may be construed—and they are admittedly conflicting—it may be taken for granted that the British Government and Parliament would regard either of those two extreme solutions as a violation of justice and good faith.

It was these same two claims with which the Peel Commission were confronted nine years ago; and their Report describes how, in their search for a middle way between them, they were driven to the conclusion that the only hope of an ultimate healing of the breach lay in the drastic surgery of Partition.

They recommended that, apart from a mandatory enclave for the protection of the holy places and the approach thereto, Palestine should be divided into an Arab and a Jewish area and that, after an interim period of preparation, these areas should become separate independent States, associated in a treaty system.

Of late, public interest in the Peel Report has revived. May not the Commission, it is asked, have been right in thinking that Partition—not necessarily, of course, by the precise frontier which they suggested—was, despite its obvious technical difficulties, a more hopeful treatment of the problem than any other that had been discussed? And, if so, was Partition really quite inalienable? "Where there's a will, there's a way."

The scheme, proposed by the Anglo-American committee of experts and accepted by the British Government accords with this trend of opinion. But it does not go to the length of Partition. It contemplates a large measure of autonomy to Arab and Jewish provinces, but reserves for the Central Government not only the normal central "subjects" such as foreign affairs and defence, but also the final decision on immigration and the direct control of law and order. As Col. Stanley pointed out in the recent debate in the House of Commons, the weakness of the scheme is its lack of finality. It is open to the criticism made by the Peel Commission on what was then called Cantabrigia; and in particular it provides no solution for the inevitable conflict between Jews and Arabs at the Centre.

The scheme has already been condemned both by the Arab leaders and by the spokesmen of the Jewish Agency. Nor has it had a hearty welcome in this country, for it is finally "allowing" the Arab and Jewish peoples to live in a state of "Cantabrigia" without the possibility of a final settlement.

and Ireland in 1920-1 is by no means exact, but if the end were the same there would be the same sense of relief.

It is confirmed by Dr. Weizmann's letter of August 16, just published that the Zionists would accept a settlement by Partition provided they were satisfied with the area allotted to the Jewish State. Dr. Weizmann persuaded the Zionist Congress to accept it.

By SIR REGINALD COUPLAND

In principle in 1937 Reports from Palestine suggest that the moderate of whom he is an outstanding example are recovering their leadership of the National Home, now that it is seen to what extremity has led.

Unfortunately, however, the feature of Partition which, above all else, makes it partition acceptable to the Jews—free immigration—makes it unacceptable to the Arabs. They envisage such a multitude of homeless Jews streaming through the opened doors of their State that it will soon be overcrowded, and they predict that the surplus will inevitably spill over into the Arab State, and so revive, in more menacing form than ever, the danger of Jewish domination.

That is a genuine and intelligent fear; there is no hope of Arab acquiescence in Partition unless it can be guaranteed; and it can only be guaranteed if the Arabs are convinced that, so far from increasing the risk of Jewish domination, Partition is the surest available safeguard against it.

The sanctity of frontiers is the first and indispensable condition of any civilised system of international relations. It is inconceivable that the Jews would violate the frontier between their State and the Arab. It would be an act of aggressive war, a suicidal defiance of the international order.

Now it is conceivable that the international guarantors of the Partition Treaty—which would doubtless declare that the frontier would not be changed without the consent of both parties concerned—could be persuaded by Jewish pleas for Lebensraum to break faith. If no trust can be placed in a treaty so drawn and guaranteed, there can be no security for anyone anywhere in the world.

Assume, for the sake of argument, that the Arabs come to realise that Partition is the best defence they can obtain; assume, too, that its technical difficulties can be overcome. There remains the hardest crux—the position of the Arab minority in the Jewish State.

However the frontier is drawn a substantial number of Arabs must be left on the Jewish side of it. Under the Peel scheme there were over 200,000.

That is one strong reason—there are others, of course—why Partition cannot be imposed. If the Arabs were united in resisting it they could make the Jewish government of the Jewish State well-nigh impossible.

But given acquiescence, the crux of the Arab minority can be overstated. In the first place it seems more than probable that the Jews would not only desire the inclusion of the fullest safeguards

of minority rights in the Partition Treaty; they would make them needless by their conduct.

Is it not to be expected that, after living a minority life for so long an age and in so many lands and having suffered, as no other people has ever suffered, at the hands of majorities, the Jews, a minority themselves at last, would feel inclined to show the world how a minority should be treated?

Secondly, the Arab antagonism to the Jews, fierce and more widespread as it is now than at any earlier time, is more deeply felt by the intelligentsia than by the peasantry. Only educated Arabs can understand what Arab nationalism means. But they are mostly town-dwellers, and no Arab town is likely to be included within the Jewish State. It is mainly the country folk, scattered as they are among the Jewish rural settlements, who will find themselves under Jewish government; and there is some truth in the Jewish contention that, if they had been left to themselves, they would not have worried overmuch about Jewish immigration.

The doubling of the Arab population since the mandate began to operate is a highly significant fact, and the most significant aspect of it is that the increase has been greatest in the "elect" vicinity of Jewish settlements.

Only the other day—and it had happened more than once before—Arab villagers welcomed the establishment of a new Jewish "canton" in their midst and attended the inaugural ceremony. They knew nothing of nationalism, but they knew that the coming of the Jews would mean good wages for their labour and good prices for their produce.

It was, of course, on the identity of economic interest in Palestine and beyond that the British statesmen who backed the Balfour Declaration based their main hope of its successful outcome. But time for that to be realised was denied by Hitler. From 1933 onwards the volume of Jewish immigration vastly increased. At once the political issue was forced to the front, and economics were forgotten.

But the fact of a common economic interest remains; and, if only the Conference succeeds, if only

the political issue can be laid to rest by a settlement in which both Arabs and Jews can reasonably acquiesce, is it too much to hope that that fact will reassert itself and that, in course of time, the divided peoples may come together in the common task of developing and enriching their common birthland?

Which policy is more likely to foster the growth of economic realism—the continued subjection of both peoples to mandatory control in an undivided Palestine, or Partition into separate States, free to deal with each other on an equal footing?

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

Munich are by no means confined to the Chicago Tribune. Left-wing propagandists have succeeded in convincing themselves and, what is worse, a large majority of public opinion that the Munich agreement was engineered by the late Neville Chamberlain and a handful of Tory reactionaries who had some secret affection and admiration for Hitler and the Nazi regime. The fact is that the Munich agreement was endorsed at the time by 90 per cent. of the British people, irrespective of class or party. And the only robust criticism of it came from Winston Churchill, Anthony Eden and a handful of Conservative Members of Parliament.

In the United States, of course, there was much criticism, particularly from people who had no intention of allowing the United States to become involved if war had resulted from the Czechoslovakian crisis. President Roosevelt, on the other hand, sent a telegram to Mussolini congratulating him on his statesmanship in helping to bring about the Munich conference.

As to the motives which animated Mr. Chamberlain, two were undoubtedly uppermost in his mind. First of all, he was keenly conscious of Britain's lack of armaments. As the first or second most powerful politician in the British Government for the previous seven years, he had reason to know the extent to which he and his colleagues had neglected the national defence.

Chamberlain's second main motive was to try to save France from a position in which she might be dishonoured. It was reliably reported to the British Government that, if Czechoslovakia were invaded, France, despite her treaty obligations which were of a most precise character, would refuse to march. Since France, at that time, was Britain's only potential ally in the event of a war with Germany, it was highly desirable to find some way of saving France's face.

I am not defending these motives. I was one of the small minority who hoped that Czechoslovakia would stand firm and that France, Britain and Soviet Russia would go to her defence. There is no doubt that we would have won the war more easily in 1938 instead of 1939. The small increase in armaments effected by Great Britain in the twelve-month breathing space counted for nothing, in the scales of military strength, against the less of Czechoslovakia as a fighting force, the immense increase in German military strength, and the decline in morale of the French Army and people which followed the Munich agreement.

But those who were not themselves prepared on the day of Munich to fight against Hitler have no right to cast stones at those who signed this ill-fated agreement. Many of the most valuable critics of the Munich agreement would not have fought then. Some of them did not even fight when they had a chance to do so between 1939 and 1945.

We Can Fight Typhoid To-day

By ANTHONY WEYMOUTH

Typhoid is not caught by "breathing over an open drain" as I was once told. Neither is it carried by the air like smallpox, measles and influenza.

The outbreak in Aberystwyth is the only serious one since the London epidemic of 1937. Both were caused by a carrier—an individual who, though not ill himself, acts as the unwitting host of the bacillus. The man who manufactured the ice-cream which happened to be the cause of the epidemic has been proved to be a carrier who had suffered from the disease in 1938. It was not ice-cream that was dangerous, but the carrier.

Through The Mouth Typhoid fever is caused by a microbe discovered by Ehrlich in 1890. It enters the body through the mouth and settles in certain patches of lymphoid tissue in the small intestine. These become inflamed and the bacteria produce their toxins in these areas. In due course these toxins enter the blood, giving rise to the symptoms typical of the disease.

Most people who have had typhoid get rid of the germ once and for all. But a few, unfortunately, although themselves perfectly fit, carry the bacillus in their bodies, sometimes for many years. It is a good fact that more women are carriers than men.

The proportion of carriers is not high, but it is not negligible. For anyone who has had typhoid, the risk of becoming a carrier is about 1 in 10,000. For anyone who has not had typhoid, the risk is about 1 in 100,000.

between the ages of 30 to 45; but the incidence of typhoid is highest in girls between 10 and 20. The Aberystwyth epidemic was confined almost entirely to young people.

Water, milk or other food becomes contaminated by the bacillus from a carrier. Watercress and oyster-beds may be the source of infection.

There is also convincing evidence that flies can carry the infection. Flies, we all know, are dirty feeders and have an unpleasant habit of sticking their noses into everything that comes within reach. If they chance to do so into material infected with the bacillus typhosus and then into food, they transfer the germ.

Once food has been contaminated the germ is not so easily destroyed. For anyone who eats such food may develop typhoid, though it by no means follows that he will. Unless prompt steps are taken, any individual suffering from the disease may pass it on to others.

The symptoms of the disease usually appear about a fortnight from the date of infection. Headache, lassitude and abdominal discomfort are followed, a day or two later, by fever.

Symptoms May Vary A person is really a germ carrier only if his symptoms are

the typical rose-coloured spots appear and the spleen enlarges. If there is any doubt as to the diagnosis the laboratory can assist by an examination of the blood.

If it is a case of typhoid, agglutination takes place in the cells of the blood "clump" together. This test was positive with the blood of the carrier at Aberystwyth.

Anyone suspected of being a carrier can be examined and if the result is positive steps can be taken to prevent him infecting others. As soon as a case of typhoid is actually diagnosed, every effort is made to find out the source of infection.

The first case at Aberystwyth was admitted to hospital on July 27. The authorities promptly investigated the supplies of water and milk in the neighbourhood. Both were found to be satisfactory. Two days later the infection had been traced to a single barrel of ice-cream, "no case" having occurred except among people who had eaten from this barrel. Other cases occurred among people who had been to Aberystwyth but had returned to their homes.

Value Of Inoculation Now that medical science has means to investigate every outbreak from the time the first case is notified, and has a knowledge of the bacillus and its habits, it is easy to prevent the spread of this disease. There is also a valuable preventive vaccine, an inoculation which is probably more effective than any other.

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CARNIVAL

By Dick Turner



"I'm not sounding a peep until I see my press agent!"

wages for their labour and good prices for their produce.

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Misconceptions Of Munich

By RANDOLPH CHURCHILL

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OBTAINABLE
EVERYWHERE

COUNSEL'S DRAMATIC STATEMENT

"Heath Killed In State Of Progressive Mania"

"Partial Insanity" Airman's Plea

London, Sept. 25. Sitting quietly in the dock in London's Central Criminal Court today, tall, handsome and fair-haired George Neville Cleveley Heath, 29-year-old ex-pilot, heard his counsel, Mr. J. D. Casswell, in a dramatic statement to a tense court declare: "Heath killed and terribly mutilated two women in a state of progressive mania. It is something which can only be called sadism." Heath's plea, his counsel said, would be one of "partial insanity."

Although the prosecution had proceeded with the charge of murdering 33-year-old Margery Gardner at a London hotel, Mr. Casswell today directed his questioning of police witnesses to the murder of Doreen Marshall, aged 21, at Bournemouth, on which charge Heath had also been sent for trial.

Earlier, the court had heard the prosecution and its case with a study of Heath's life from Detective Inspector R. W. Spence. Twice Heath had been in a state of "partial insanity," he said. Heath had been in a state of "partial insanity," he said. Heath had been in a state of "partial insanity," he said.

He was not sent to Bournemouth for trial. He was not sent to Bournemouth for trial. He was not sent to Bournemouth for trial. He was not sent to Bournemouth for trial.

Curious Factors. Opening the case for the defence, Mr. Casswell told the jury that the only explanation of the two murders was motiveless. The motiveless murders, he said, were committed in a state of "partial insanity." The motiveless murders, he said, were committed in a state of "partial insanity." The motiveless murders, he said, were committed in a state of "partial insanity."

There were many curious factors which led up to the murders, he said. There were many curious factors which led up to the murders, he said. There were many curious factors which led up to the murders, he said.

He was certifiable as morally insane.

Not Insane. Asked if Heath knew when he suffocated a woman, hanged her, tied her up after making her helpless, that he was doing wrong, Dr. Hubert replied that at the time Heath was inflicting his injuries he thought it was right.

Dr. Grierson, Home Office medical officer, who had Heath under observation while in prison awaiting trial, called by the Crown to give evidence, said he did not consider Heath insane at the time of the murders. Dr. Grierson said there was no evidence of Heath suffering from any mental disease at the time of the murders. He knew what he was doing.

Dr. Grierson did not take the view that Heath did not know it was wrong.

The court adjourned until tomorrow.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA TENSION

Calcutta, Sept. 25. Eight stray cases of stabbing and clubbing occurred in Calcutta on Tuesday, as tension resulting from Monday's outbreak continued. Police Headquarters said.

Most of the attacks were centred in South Calcutta, which had been relatively quiet.—Associated Press.

RAF's GALLANT FAILURE

London, Sept. 25. Detailed figures of yesterday's attempts on the British led world air speed record of 610 miles per hour were announced this afternoon and showed that none of the three fliers succeeded in breaking the record set up by Group Captain F. M. Donaldson on Sept. 7.

The average speeds recorded in yesterday's flights were: Group Captain Donaldson, first attempt 613 m.p.h.; second attempt 612 m.p.h.; third attempt 614 m.p.h.; Squadron Leader W. A. Waterson 610 m.p.h.; P/Lt. Neville Duke 613 m.p.h.—Reuter.

Moslems Ask Soviet Support

London, Sept. 25. Mr. Yusuf Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Moslem League, said today on the eve of his departure for Paris to seek Soviet support for Pakistan, that if the Soviet Union does not back the League then Moslems will stand alone against the "American backed Indian National Congress-British alliance."

"In the name of the Moslems of India, I hope Russia will help us," he declared. "There is no other way for us to achieve our goal of Pakistan except by seeking Russian aid, for Britain is hand-in-glove with Congress, and America supports the Congress Party because of skilful propaganda put across in the United States."

Mr. Haroon said the request to Mr. Molotov to support Pakistan at the Paris Conference and at the next United Nations session was the first step, and the second would be the sending of a delegation by the Moslem League to Moscow.—Reuter.

Serious Turn In Greek Fighting

London, Sept. 25. The Foreign Office spokesman stated today that the Greek Government has provided Britain with evidence that Left Wing forces in northern Greece have been supplied with arms, equipment and ammunition from Yugoslavia and Albania.

The spokesman added that there "is no reason to doubt the accuracy of the evidence."

He said Greece has not indicated whether the arms were supplied with, or without, the knowledge of the Yugoslav and Albanian Governments. There was also evidence that individual Yugoslav and Albanian subjects were taking part in fighting in Greece. There was no evidence of foreign fighting men being engaged. There were no British forces in the areas where fighting is now taking place.

There spokesmen confirmed that the disturbances in Greece were "on an increasingly heavy scale."

Armed Bands. Some weeks ago, the spokesman stated, fighting passed in the point at which it could be controlled by gendarmeries but units of the Greek Army are now heavily engaged. At present, no diplomatic action was contemplated by Britain.

The Greek Premier, Dr. Constantinos Tsaldaris, speaking in Salonika today, said it was "clear as daylight" that armed bands were carrying war from abroad. "In the interests of those seeking to gain access to the Aegean."

The Premier, who was speaking in a square in Salonika packed with people, added: "Neither Salonika, nor Macedonia, nor Thrace have ever been in danger, nor can they run into any possible danger in future—they are, defended by the strong patriotic feeling of their populations."

War Of Nerves. After declaring "We are victims of an intense war of nerves," Dr. Tsaldaris said that there were those who pretended the question of bands was a question of public order. The question of Greek public order would have been settled if it had only been an internal affair and if foreign influences did not tend to "perpetuate the darkness."

The Premier added: "At the Security Council they succeeded again in preventing the lifting of the veil that covers their acts and aims by foiling the conduct of an international enquiry through the length of our frontiers, thanks to the weapon of veto."

Referring to the efforts of the Greek delegate at the Paris Conference, Dr. Tsaldaris remarked: "The successes achieved have made it more evident the great confidence which our great friends and Allies placed in the Greek factor."

Aid Not Asked. The Premier flew to Salonika to investigate the situation there. Reuters diplomatic correspondent in London said tonight that informed Greek quarters here believe it unlikely that the Greek Government will ask Britain for assistance in fighting the Left Wing forces in northern Greece. No request has yet been made for military assistance from the British forces still in Greece. The Greek Government believes it can cope with the situation with the forces under its own command.—Reuter.

DRAFT AGREED. Paris, Sept. 25. The draft Hungarian treaty provision for withdrawal of all Allied armed forces within 90 days of the coming into force of the peace treaty was unanimously adopted in the Hungarian Political and Territorial committee of the Paris conference tonight. According to this Article, Hungary undertakes to make available facilities for the maintenance of lines of communication with the Soviet occupation zone in Austria.—Reuter.

Dutch Army Viewpoint. Batavia, Sept. 25. Dutch military sources told the Netherlands News Agency today they deplored the fact that the Dutch people did not realise the true task of the Dutch forces in Indonesia as was shown in the present strikes in Holland. The sources said that troops were inoperative to maintain public safety not in the first place for the Dutch in Indonesia, but especially for the Chinese population of Indonesia.

Progressive political quarters in Batavia likewise deplored the strikes pointing out that the task of liberation was not yet completed, the Agency said. Other semi-official sources also took a strong stand against the strikes, saying that the conduct of the Netherlands troops in the task of pacification had been entirely satisfactory, and these sources mentioned the medical aid given to the population in territories controlled by the Dutch troops, the Agency added.—Reuter.

Not Colonial War. Promising forgiveness to those men of the first embarkation parties who would return at once off their overseas leave, he threatened that henceforth any such cases of desertion would be liable to a penalty of death and that the Government would not hesitate to execute any such cases.—Reuter.

Frankfurt, Sept. 25. The Inter-Allied command-in-chief in Berlin has decided that the German people should be allowed to participate in the reconstruction of the city of Berlin, the Agency said.

New Delhi, Sept. 25. Mr. Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, had an hour and three quarters' interview with the Viceroy, Field Marshal Lord Mountbatten, today.

ANTHONY EDEN CONFIDENT

Wartwick, Sept. 25. The former Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, told his Parliamentary constituents tonight that Generalissimo Stalin's statement at least offered a new opportunity which all would welcome for Allied diplomacy. "I am confident this opportunity will be seized," he said. "There are no doubt many difficulties. I believe that with perseverance and goodwill these can be overcome."—Reuter.

Radical Plan For Germany

Washington, Sept. 25. Official United States sources here have disclosed a radical American plan for financial reform in Germany.

The plan involves the repatriation of the greater part of Germany's 400,000,000 reichsmarks national debt and the calling in of the reichsmarks, the issue of which would be substituted by new currency which it is said is being discussed by economic experts of the Big Four in Berlin.

The plan, if approved by the British, French and Russian authorities would be aimed at checking inflation by bringing money into a supply more nearly in line with the amount of goods available in the conquered country.

The present reichmark issue is considered to be far in excess of what is warranted by the nation's greatly reduced productive capacity and it is planned to replace it by smaller amounts of completely new currency.

In order to spread the loss resulting from the war most equitably among the people of Germany the plan also proposes new heavy taxes to be levied. These will affect homes and buildings.

The taxes would be put into a War Losses Equalisation Fund, and the proceeds distributed among non-Nazi Germans who suffered heavy property and financial loss either through the war itself or reparations. It is thought the latter proposal would also prevent "get-rich quick" profiteers from springing up during the nation's reconstruction period. Although the plan is understood to be under discussion now it is not known what other free nations' views on it are.—Reuter.

World Call To Workers

Washington, Sept. 25. The World Federation of Trade Unions' Executive Bureau said yesterday that the "forces of Fascism and reaction" threaten world peace and called on workers all over the world to "close ranks" in the fight against world war third. The Bureau wound up its quarterly sessions with this resolution. It called upon "its 70,000,000 members to make known to each of their governments, their determination to oppose preparations for another war."

The federation was launched last year by trade union groups from Britain, France, the Soviet Union and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the United States.—Associated Press.

BRITAIN SAVED WORKS OF ART

London, Sept. 25. The fate of works of art in Italy, their losses and survival in the war is told in a survey published today by the British committee for the preservation and restitution of works, archives and other materials in enemy hands. Throughout the report runs the story of German destruction and vandalism. A great many were taken by the British Eighth Army and the R.A.F. to limit the damage. Venice was entirely protected as an aerial target and it is intact, says the report, but Verona, Mantua and Bolzano have all suffered. Genoa, in addition, was bombed from the sea.—Reuter.

JINNAH SEES VICEROY

New Delhi, Sept. 25. Mr. Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, had an hour and three quarters' interview with the Viceroy, Field Marshal Lord Mountbatten, today.

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Koreans Not Satisfied

Washington, Sept. 25. Yoon Jeung Kim, spokesman of the Korean Affairs Institute in the United States, told Hodges, American Commander in Korea, that "the so-called representative democratic council in Korea must be disbanded immediately." In the message to General Hodges, Kim applauded American efforts to establish legislative union but counselled "it must be established on a fair basis."

Kim said the latter included disbandment of the democratic council, "which is controlled by a few republicans like Syngman Rhee and their conservative rich supporters."

"If the democratic council is allowed to continue, it can, through influence and machinations, back the proposed legislative body and destroy possibility of harmony among the various political groups in Southern Korea."

Referring to South Korea, the Communist plot to drive American forces from Korea and establish cooperation with the Russian Communists in North Korea, Kim said: "It is a misdirected effort. The Koreans want Americans and Russians to withdraw simultaneously."

San Francisco, Sept. 25. The customs in this district the first six months of the year handled the largest amount of goods in its history, the U.S. Customs Bureau said today.

San Francisco, Sept. 25. The customs in this district the first six months of the year handled the largest amount of goods in its history, the U.S. Customs Bureau said today.

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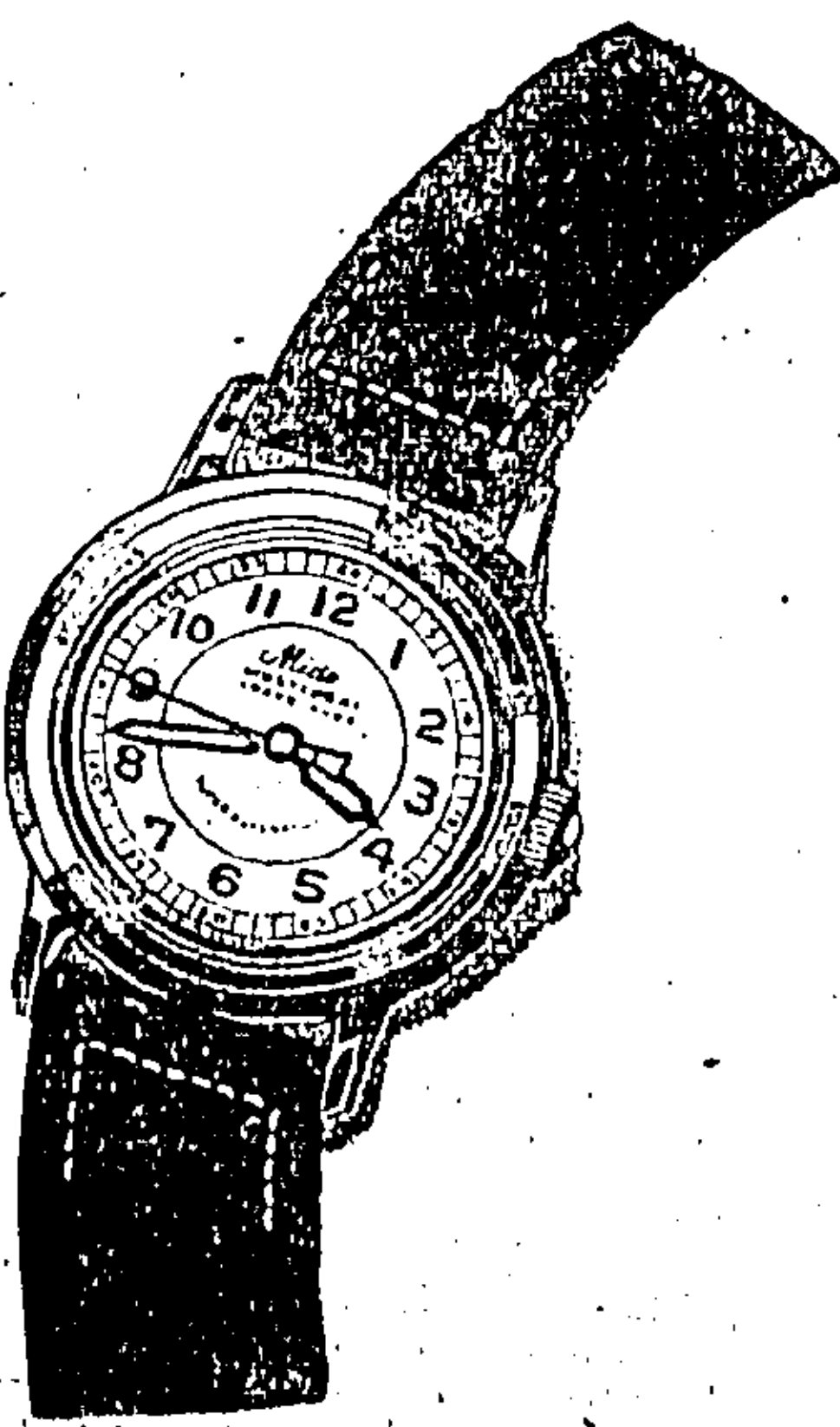
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BRITAIN TO HAVE TEMPORARY CONTROL OF ITALY'S COLONIES

Paris, Sept. 25.

The Paris Conference today adopted the Big Four proposals for the disposal of Italy's former African empire after hearing a new declaration by the Big Four and after defeating the Brazilian and New Zealand amendments. The procedure adopted is:

1. The final decision on the Colonies will be taken one year after the coming into force of the Italian treaty by the Big Four taking into consideration the wishes of the inhabitants and of the views of "other interested Governments" which will include all countries which fought in North Africa.

2. The colonies will remain under their present mainly British administration.

3. If the Big Four fail to agree they will submit the question to the United Nations General Assembly and abide by its decision.

These proposals were adopted by 19 votes, only Australia abstaining.

No Italian Participation

Brazil's amendment aimed at guaranteeing "a fair share" of the administration of the colonies to Italy during the interim year was defeated by 18 votes to one, with one abstention. New Zealand moved an amendment to leave the final disposal to the United Nations instead of the Big Four, but it was rejected by 16 to two, with two abstentions.

The Big Four assurance given to the Italian Political and Territorial Committee before a vote by Mr. Gladwyn Jebb, the British delegate, who said all those African countries which fought in Africa during the war would be consulted. This was in effect the definition asked for by India and South Africa of the phrase "interested Governments" in an earlier Big Four declaration. Mr. Jebb also said the Big Four were impressed by the justice of the Abyssinian claim (to Eritrea) and were sympathetic to the claims of Egypt to parts of Eritrea, Jabalut oasis and Sollum plateau.

Libyan Freedom

They were also sympathetic towards the desire of Libya for independence. Italy would have her say in the administration of the colonies through the United Nations if she were admitted as a member.

The Italian committee then rejected, by nine votes to eight, a joint Polish-Ukrainian proposal to insert in the Italian treaty a clause imposing the obligation not to permit the existence of Fascist political, military or semi-military organisations. The Latvian Foreign Minister said the common man party which obtained more than 1,000,000 votes in the last elections was in fact a Fascist party. The British and United States delegates argued that such an article was unnecessary since Italy had adopted the required laws while it drafted it would have to be vague or absurdly detailed.

Compensation

The United States indicated to the conference tonight that she will probably ask for 25 per cent compensation from Italy for damage done to United Nations property in Italy during the war. Originally the United States asked for full compensation, which is still being demanded by Britain.

Mr. Willard Thorp, the United States delegate, told the Italian Economic Committee tonight that the United States "had in mind 25 per cent, although she was not going to put this forward."

"I still believe the principle of full compensation can be justified but our feeling is that the burdens placed on Italian economy are so great that in this case as in others, the position should be modified," Mr. Thorp said.

He added that the percentage of 25 was what he would ask for if the United States were the only country involved. But he had been impressed by the requests for bigger percentages made by other countries.

Dead Heat

A vote on the principle of full compensation as opposed to partial compensation resulted in a dead heat, nine to nine, with two abstentions.

Mr. H. S. Gregory (Britain) rejected a suggestion from the chairman, Sir Joseph Buxton,

that Britain should withdraw her demand for full compensation in view of the rejection of the principle of full compensation. The chairman then ruled there was no need to vote on the British amendment for 100 per cent compensation and his ruling was accepted by the committee.

Godfrey Tearle To Play Roosevelt

Hollywood, Sept. 26.

Two distinguished actors, one in the British theatre and the other a Canadian-born stage and screen star in the United States, have wanted for several years to enact the meeting in heaven of two great American statesmen, Abraham Lincoln and Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Their dramatic sketch is still just an idea but individually they have achieved part of the goal. Raymond Massey, the Canadian, is famous for his Lincoln characterisation. And now Godfrey Tearle has come all the way from London to portray the late President Roosevelt.

Tearle, at 61, bears a resemblance to Mr. Roosevelt so striking that other players in the atomic bomb film, "The Beginning or the End," stars in hushed amazement when he walks on the set. He is appreciative but wholly modest about this reaction.

"I am what I would call a journeyman actor," he says. "A journeyman actor is a man who has earned his spurs over the years by playing all types of parts."

"Most of the people in America knew Mr. Roosevelt by his voice and visage but I don't make speeches in my Roosevelt characterisation. Thus, I can act and talk as any man would in his private life, and how many persons would or could contradict?"

"The trip undoubtedly was the result of my talks with Mr. Massey concerning the Lincoln-Roosevelt sketch," he declared.

"Anyway, I was living a quiet life in my Cornwall home, having temporarily retired after several years of entertaining troops, when they gave me a job and packed me off."—Associated Press.

BEVIN BACK

London, Sept. 25.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, returned to London from Paris tonight.—Reuter.

ALP TRAGEDIES

Milan, Sept. 25.

The deaths of two Piedmontese guides who were taking a scientific expedition to the summit of Mont Maudite in the Mont Blanc area, brings to seven the number of Italian Alpinists who have fallen down different mountains in North Italy during the last three days.

The other five were Eugenio Ferretti, the Secretary of the Italian Alpine Club, and four young mountaineers.—Reuter.

M. Arjanian (Russian) announced that he accepted the 25 per cent for compensation suggested by the United States.—Reuter.

Longest Tour Of Russia

Moscow, Sept. 25.

Seven foreign correspondents, representing British, American and French news organizations, including Rembert James, Associated Press staff correspondent, have returned to Moscow from the longest tour of European territory of the Soviet Union ever taken by a group of foreign reporters.

During a 13-day trip they covered 2,700 miles surveying UNRRA activities in the Ukraine and Byelorussia. They visited Kiev, Voroshilovgrad, Staling, Makiyevka in the Donbas industrial region, Odessa, Minsk and Vitebsk.

The correspondents found officials courteous and willing to discuss local conditions in detail.—Associated Press.

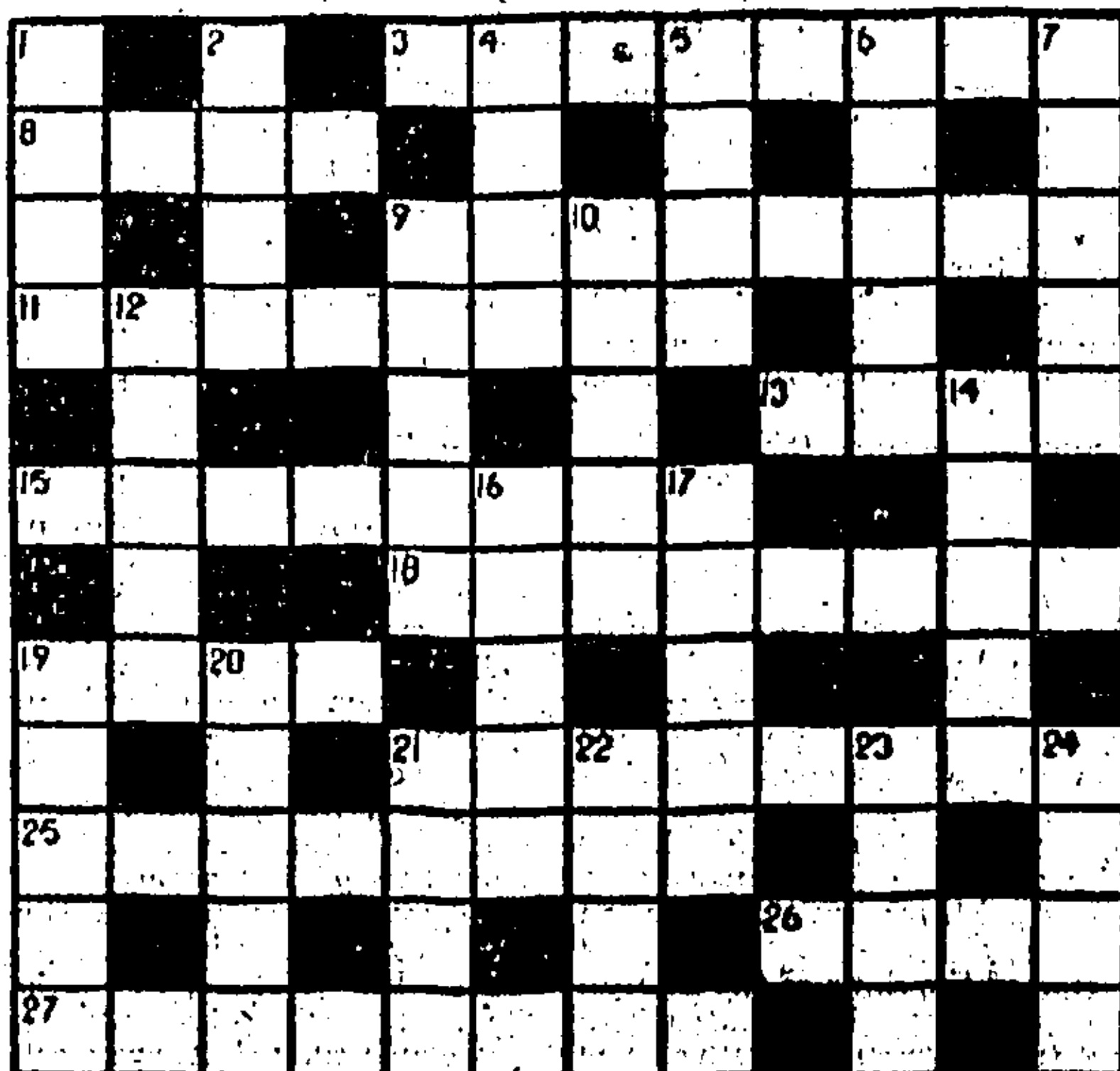
BRITISH VIEW ON HUNGARY

London, Sept. 25.

Britain fully supports the views expressed in the latest United States note to the Soviet Union delivered on Sept. 22 which claims that Moscow is straining Hungary's national economy by continuing to remove property in contradiction of the undertakings made by the three powers in the Yalta agreement, a Foreign Office spokesman said in London tonight.

He added that Britain had made verbal representations though no formal note had been sent.—Reuter.

A BRITISH CROSS WORD PUZZLE



Across

3. Dilating. 18. Obvious.
8. Delude. 19. Cattle shed.
9. Muse. 21. Desperate.
11. Go-between. 25. Stayed.
13. Wagers. 26. Mud.
15. Put back. 27. Scatter.

Yesterday's Crossword

- ACROSS:—1. Rider; 4. Usage; 7. Discreet; 8. Halo; 9. Recent; 11. Erected; 13. Prepare; 15. Claret; 18. Aping; 19. Opulence; 20. Derby; 21. Totals.
DOWN:—1. Rider; 2. Lucro; 3. Shelter; 4. Untrue; 5. Agitation; 6. Enfold; 10. Credit; 12. Recruit; 13. Placid; 14. Argot; 16. Alert; 17. Trass.

Down

Bushire Fighting

Teheran, Sept. 25.

Reports reaching here tonight from Bushire, Persian Gulf port, spoke of house to house fighting between coastal tribesmen and Persian Government troops.

Some parts of the town and port had changed hands many times during the fighting. Ghavam Es Sultanah, the Premier, has opened direct negotiations with Nasir Quashghai, tribal chief, whose rising in Southern Persia was reported to be crushed.

A special mission consisting of four members of the Premier's office left Teheran this morning for Shiraz, in the southwestern province of Persia to open negotiations with tribal leaders.

The Minister of Propaganda, Prince Firouz, declared today that the Prime Minister had entered into direct negotiations "to have unnecessary bloodshed," but anyone who disregarded the offer would have to experience the iron fist of the people.

In London, the Foreign Office spokesman said that British interests were in no way affected by the unrest, and that Britain had at present no intention of calling on her forces stationed at Basra, Iraq, to assist to restore law and order.—Reuter.

Swedish Arms Sale And U.S.

Washington, Sept. 25.

The Under-Secretary of State, William Clayton, told a press conference on Tuesday that reported Swedish plans to sell arms to Argentina, might conflict with the American plan to standardize Western hemisphere weapons.

He added that there would be no objection now as the volume from Sweden was small, but future developments might change his views.

It had been reported that Argentina had contracted for anti-aircraft guns and shells from the Bofors firm but shipment was delayed as a result of an agreement between Sweden, the United States and Britain to withhold army shipments to Argentina.

Clayton said that such an agreement had not come to his attention. Diplomatic officials considered that an agreement was in force but they were not sure of its continuance.—Associated Press.

Too Much Information

Belgrade, Sept. 26.

An official Yugoslav source said today the Foreign Office of Yugoslavia has charged the United States Information Service with becoming the centre for propaganda against Yugoslavia and has asked the United States Embassy to close the Service and the American Reading Room.

A formal Foreign Office note, the source said, accused the Information Service of distributing bulletins against Tito's Government in contravention of Yugoslavia's press laws.

According to this source, the Information Service and Reading Room have been operating under an agreement that called for dissemination of agricultural and educational information and news that would further United States and Yugoslav relations.—Associated Press.

CHURCHILL IN BRUSSELS

Brussels, Sept. 25.

Mr. Winston Churchill, accompanied by his daughter Mary, arrived here by air this afternoon on a private three-day visit to Prince Charles the Regent, and the Queen Mother, Elizabeth.

The Belgian Foreign Office today described as "exaggerated" local newspapers' reports that Mr. Churchill is to have important discussions with Belgian statesmen.—Reuter.

New Delhi, Sept. 24.

More than 1,800 surplus United States Army vehicles, including 200 jeeps, are being sent to India.—Reuter.

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POSTPONED

as the Rose Room of the Peninsula Hotel is not yet available for dancing.

THE NEW DATE WILL BE
ANNOUNCED LATER

NOTICE

Owing to the rising costs of production, the price of the "China Mail" and the "Hong Kong Sunday Herald" as from October 1st, 1946, will be 20 cents per copy.

Local subscription: \$6.50 per month for both papers.

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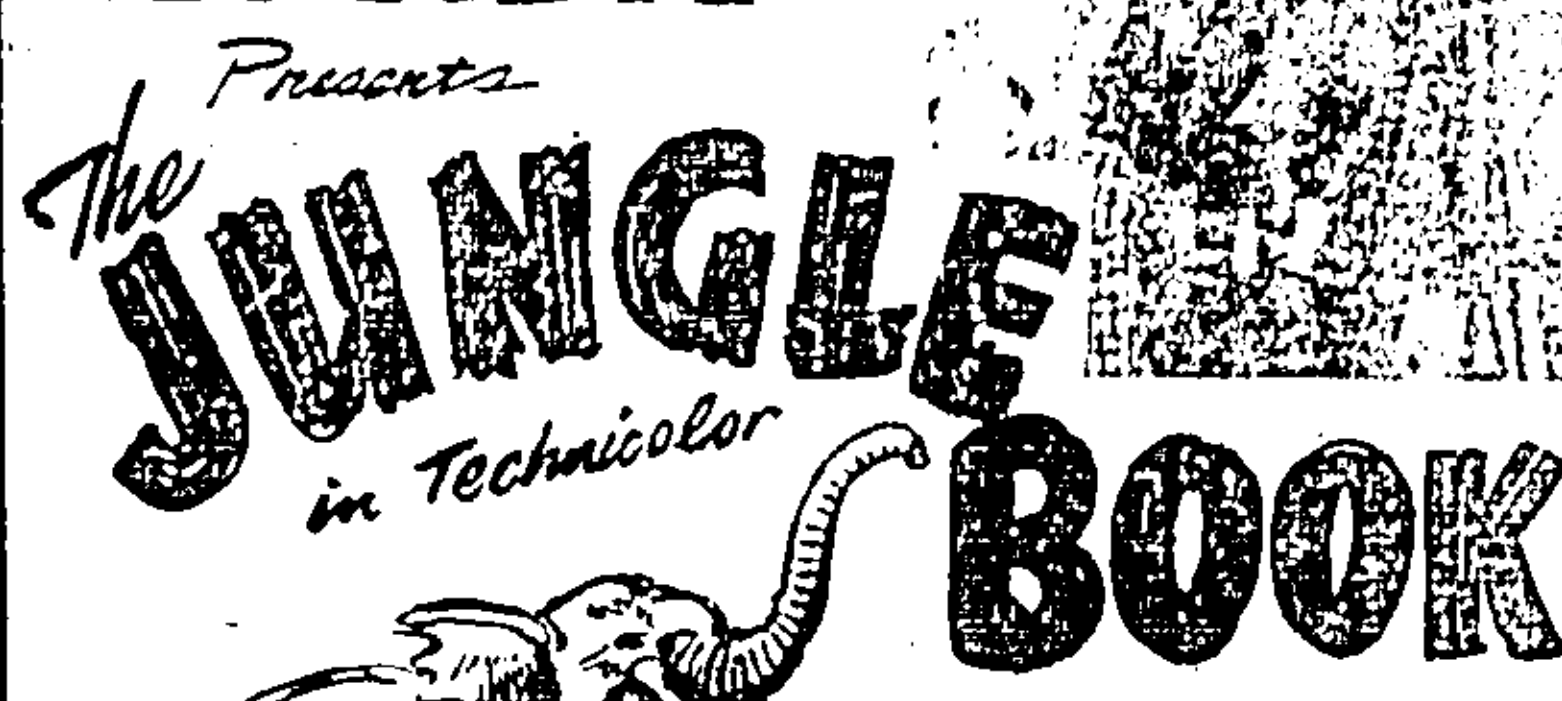
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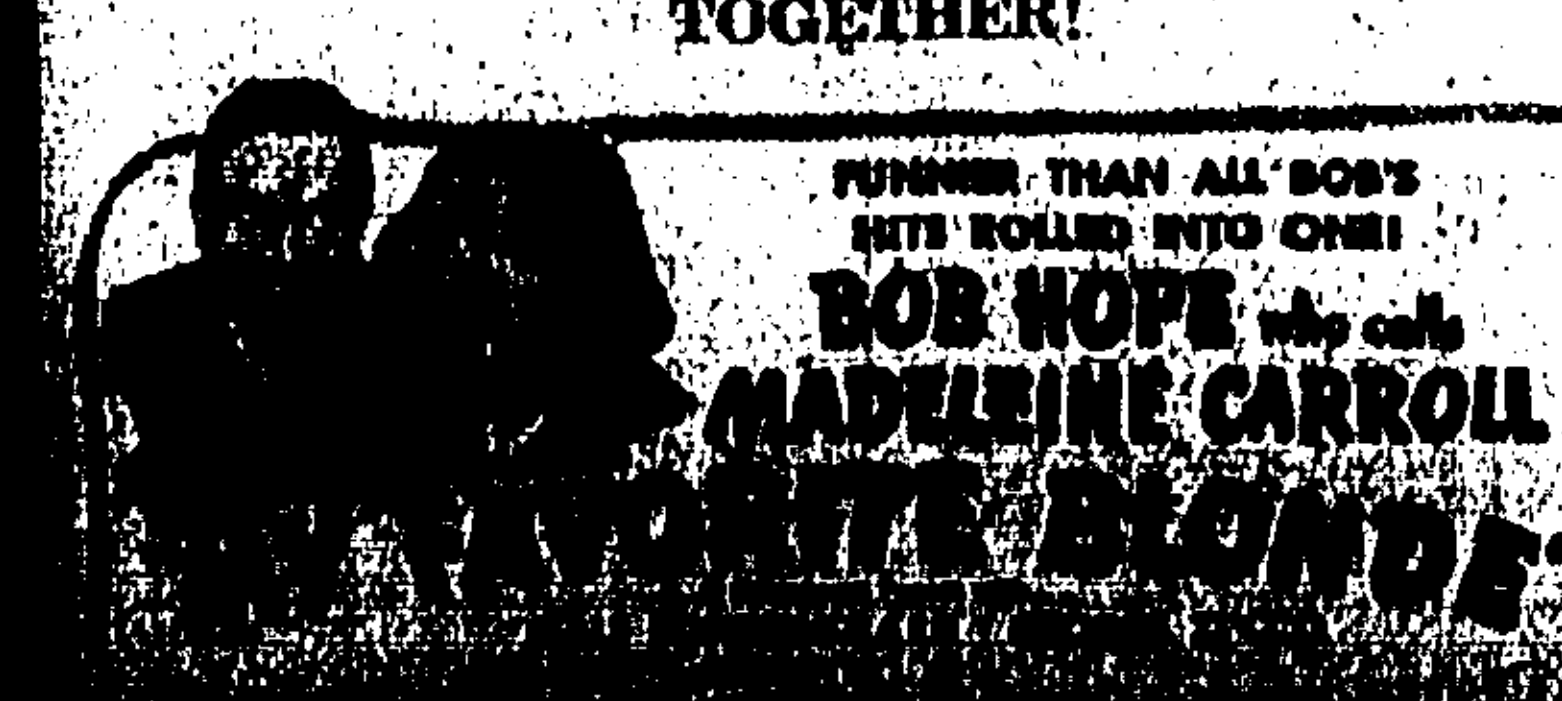


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Just Self-Deception Says Expert

London, Sept. 26.
The extent of human credulity and self-deception is amazing, says the science editor of the "News Chronicle," who has been enquiring into the "rocket mystery" during a visit to Scandinavia.

"There is not a single piece of material evidence of these rockets, yet over 2,000 reports from Sweden, Denmark and Norway have been received in the past few months.

"Reports have also been received from France and scientists with whom I discussed it dismissed it as a self-generated scare."

Remarkable that it is not difficult to imagine that one can "see" things in the northern latitudes, the writer reminds readers of the effects of the Aurora Borealis and that meteors are frequent.

"Responsible Swedish people are concerned about these reports," he continued, "because they suggest a systematic war of nerves being conducted against Sweden by Russia and there is certainly nothing in the political relations of the two countries to justify that and nothing could be more incompetent in the handling of secret weapons than to send them over foreign territory with the risk of a 'dud' falling into alien hands."—Reuter.

Russia Turns Down Plan For Europe

Lake Success, Sept. 25.
Russia today rejected the plan for European economic reconstruction presented to the United Nations Economic and Social Council here.

Mr. Nikolai Feonov, Soviet delegate, said the plan presented in the report by the sub-commission on devastated areas was "impractical," outside the sub-commission's terms and "undesirable."

Dealing with the various points in the report, Mr. Feonov made the following comments—Food: "The sub-commission emphasises the need to obtain maximum harvests in Europe, but makes not a single concrete recommendation."

Housing: "The report says it is in the interests of the various countries to share problems and experience, but how does this work?"

"This is obviously a thesis supported by one great power," he said, contending that bilateral system had been found satisfactory in giving concrete results.

He added: "In any case, what is wanted in Europe today is immediate help."

Commenting on the report's suggestion that countries in need should obtain credits from the Finance and Reconstruction Bank, the Russian delegate said: "This means the Bank will have the last word in deciding which country shall receive credits and for what purpose. This does not suggest immediate financial aid."

"Reading this report," he said, "one might believe the sub-commission was specially

Reforms In Algiers

Algiers, Sept. 25.

General Mast, French Resident in Tunis, today announced major reforms, including the abolition of French regional chiefs, extension to the whole of Tunisia of a system of municipal elections, creation of a Cabinet Council under the Bey of Tunis, and the creation of a Grand Council to be elected directly by an electoral college. Some Nationalists, belonging to the banned Tunisian Separatist "Destour" Party, who were arrested while holding a clandestine meeting in Tunis on Aug. 29, have been freed. The reforms announced today are a sequel to the recent arrest of French citizens from Tunisia and the French army's withdrawal from the country.

R.E.M.E. Celebrates Fourth Birthday

On Oct. 2 a General Sports Meeting organised by Hong Kong units of R.E.M.E. and I.E.M.E. will celebrate the anniversary of the birth of one of the lustiest babies the British Army has ever produced, a truly modern child born to the thunder of tanks roaring to battle, fed on petrol and nourished on sparking plugs and axle grease.

General Wavell's defeat of the Italian army in Libya towards the end of 1940, a single gleam of hope in a dark world, was followed by a sharp reverse and a stern lesson in modern warfare. The Matilda tanks, used by the British Army, were short range weapons, with a 20-mile limit, and the R.A.O.C. workshops overwhelmed by work and distance, were unable to repair the tanks before Rommel struck back, the armour was paralysed, and all the tanks had to be abandoned to the enemy. A German intelligence report described British repair resources as negligible, but added that something would probably be done about it. Something was. The answer was R.E.M.E., the Corps of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

On Mr. Churchill's orders an inquiry was made into the cause of the tank failure, and it was found that the army was not making full use of the technical ability of thousands of highly skilled men. It was decided to form a new large Corps that was to be responsible for the repair and maintenance of tanks, wheeled vehicles, guns, wireless, and radar equipment. R.E.M.E. was born, and baptised with the waters of victory at El Alamein.

Young Brother

Once brought into being the Corps grew tremendously in numbers and quickly became inspired by enthusiasm bred of success achieved. Men throughout the army were trained, industry and reserved occupations were combed for recruits, and special conditions of entrance into the army were made available for university students to take direct commissions, and the new body soon had a younger, but equally lusty and enthusiastic brother, the Indian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, formed in May 1943.

In India special difficulties existed. There was little industry and no pool of skilled tradesmen, and I.E.M.E. set to work to train up an entirely new body of technicians.

Now R.E.M.E. and I.E.M.E. are veterans with an honourable history of achievements behind them, and the confidence placed in them by the army staffs is shown by the new commitments given them in the post-war army.

Many officers and men of R.E.M.E. and I.E.M.E. who have seen service in Burma, especially in the nightmare campaign of the Arakan, are among the troops stationed at Hong Kong, under the command of Lt Col. J.R. Edgar, R.E.C.E.

BRITISH IN BATAVIA

Batavia, Sept. 25.
A communique from the British Consulate General here today described as "without foundation" an Indonesian report that the withdrawal of British troops from the Netherlands East Indies had been postponed until February.

The previous official statement that British troops would be withdrawn by Nov. 30 "represents the true facts," the communique added.—Reuter.

Drive On Kalgan

(By Tom Masterson)

Peiping, Sept. 26.
Informed Government sources here predicted that military operations against Communist-held Kalgan and elsewhere in North China would be speeded following the two important conferences here among Government top-flight military commanders.

Government Headquarters would not say whether the battle for Kalgan was actually in progress. Military sources admitted however, that Nationalist columns were converging on Kalgan from east, south and west with a Government new-blackout obscuring the extent of some advances.

What took place at the conference remained an official secret.

General Fu Tso-yi, whose victorious troops were marching on Kalgan from the west after capturing Tsinling and lifting the siege of Tatum, flew to Peiping for the first conference. He and his staff then left immediately for his Headquarters at Kweisui, capital of Suiyuan Province about 17 miles west of Kalgan.

Nationalist troops advancing northward from Hsueh province have crossed the boundary line into Chahar province in which Kalgan is situated. These forces moving along the Peiping-Kalgan railway pushed through Nankou pass where the railway tunnel is under the Great Wall.—Associated Press.

DEPOT LOSE RECORD

The Royal Naval Armament Depot football club lost their unbeaten record when they were beaten in an exciting football game at Stonecutters yesterday by Royal Engineers by the odd goal in three.

The goalscorers were Chambers and Warlick for Engineers and Tunner for the depot.

Electric Charges Reduced

(Continued from Page 3)

"I feel sure that all the Shareholders will appreciate how much we owe to our Staff, at the Station, in the Distribution Department and also Head Office. All had been Prisoners of War or Internees. Some were sent Home on brief rehabilitation leave as soon as the plant was in running order, while others remained to keep the plant operating till they were relieved, in March of this year, by those who had a short spell at Home."

"Since the day when the Station was re-started, No. 7 Set has been in continuous operation, save for a few brief hours at night when the condenser was cleaned. During this period, it has run 8,395 hours out of a possible 8,544 hours and no overhaul and very little maintenance work has, in consequence, been possible. The load, when first started, was 1,400 K.W. and during the intervening period has risen to 13,500 K.W."

Commenting on the report's suggestion that countries in need should obtain credits from the Finance and Reconstruction Bank, the Russian delegate said: "This means the Bank will have the last word in deciding which country shall receive credits and for what purpose. This does not suggest immediate financial aid."

"Reading this report," he said, "one might believe the sub-commission was specially

plant can be in commercial operation until early 1948. Until that time, there can be no very substantial increase in the load carried.

Badly Looted

"In addition to the damage to the Generating Station, the distribution system has been seriously disrupted. This is almost entirely due to what appears to have been well organised looting. The majority of the substations were stripped of all plant and fittings which could be moved, several miles of cable have disappeared entirely, having been dug up, and the contents of most of the distribution pillars have been torn out. Replacements have been ordered from Home and many temporary devices improvised to give immediate service, but with the slow deliveries, some considerable time must elapse before the distribution system regains its pre-war state. For this reason, a supply in certain outlying districts will not be available for some time to come."

"With regard to buildings, the Power Station was first shelled and bombed by the Japanese, and later bombed during the occupation period. Several bombs fell in the compound and the office block was demolished, but the station itself escaped major damage."

"Some old property belonging to the Company in Wanchai has been completely destroyed."

"The Company owned three houses on the Peak and 13 houses on Causeway Hill. These have been so systematically and thoroughly looted that they have virtually been completely destroyed. There has also been substantial bomb damage to the quarters at North Point."

"For some weeks now the technical staffs of both the China Light & Power Co., Ltd., and The Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd. have been investigating the possibility of laying a submarine cable across the harbour and sufficient cable has now been obtained to link up the two power stations."

Applications For

will, we hope, serve in a temporary and experimental capacity and I hope that the cable can be laid and connections made by the end of this month. When this is done it is anticipated we shall be able to deal with a limited number of those who have put in their applications and have been patiently waiting to have their meters fixed. As soon as we are in a position to accept further applications a notice will appear in the Press.

"Finally on behalf of The Hong Kong Electric Company I wish to record our thanks to Messrs. Gray, Dawes & Co., London, Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Calcutta and Messrs. Burns Philp & Co., Sydney, for the assistance they rendered to the Company during the period of the Japanese occupation of Hong Kong."

The Chairman's proposal that the Report and Accounts be adopted was seconded by Dr. Li Shu-fan and passed unanimously.

Mr. Ip Kwai-chung proposed the re-election of Mr. H. V. Williams, Mr. D. F. Landale, Mr. Shouson Chow, Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. N. O. C. Marsh, Mr. W. A. Stewart and Mr. E. R. Hill to the Board. This was seconded by Mr. E. L. Groome, and passed unanimously.

Messrs. Pent, Marwick, Mitchell & Co. were re-elected auditors for the ensuing year at a fee to be arranged by the Directors, on the motion of Mr. M. H. Lo, seconded by Mr. W. Stoker.

Shareholders present were Messrs. L. de Rome, W. Stoker, E. L. Groome, Ip Kwai-chung, B. Wong Tape, Wong Chi-po, R. A. Dastur, M. H. Lo, Leung Fat-tin, F. S. Cable (representing South British Insurance Co., Ltd.), G. W. Sewell, To Yuk-lung, Yeung Tso-kie and Dr. Li Shu-fan.

R.A.F. SHOCK FOR SOUTH CHINA

South China was rudely shocked at Central British School yesterday when they were beaten by their Chinese-only by 110-85.

SPORTS SECTION Rangers Trounced On Home Ground

London, Sept. 25.
Matches in all four main divisions of the Football League provided an interesting midweek programme, in which there were no major upsets. The chief surprise of the evening occurred in the Glasgow Cup semi-final replay, in which the Rangers, League leaders, were soundly trounced on their own ground, never recovering from a three-goal arrear in the first half of the game.

Queen's Park Rangers took undisputed leadership in the Southern Third Division by a sound victory. They signed the Brentford star centre forward, Durrant, for £5,000 tonight, but not in time to allow him to turn out.

Charlton's easy win was due to their taking chances when in shooting range, but Leeds were twice unlucky when the ball struck the uprights.

Birmingham had a fortunate win in the Midlands battle, not scoring until the 60th minute when West Bromwich had two cringles hobbling on the wings, owing to injuries to Walsh, Irish international centre forward, and the leftwinger Hodgkiss.

Results were:

First Division
Charlton 5 Leeds 0
Huddersfield 0 Sunderland 0

Second Division
Birmingham 1 West Brom. 0
Bradford 2 Bury 2

Third South
Queen's Park 3 Bournemouth 0

Third North
Chester 2 Southport 1
Wrexham 2 Rochdale 2

Glasgow Cup Semi-Final
Rangers 2 Clyde 4

Rugby Union
Exeter 11 Bristol 3
Nunaton 0 Leicester 11

—Reuter.

Irish Team

Dublin, Sept. 25.
The Football Association of Ireland team to meet England at Dalymount Park here on Sept. 30, will be:

Breen (Shamrock Rovers); Hayes (Huddersfield Town) and Gorman (Brentford); Carey (Manchester), Martin (Glentoran) and W. Walsh (Manchester City); O'Flanagan (Arsenal), Cord (Shamrock Rovers), D. Walsh (West Bromwich), Stevenson (Everton) and Eglinton (Everton).

All the players were born in Eire. Gorman, Carey and D. Walsh have also been chosen by the Irish Football Association (Northern Ireland) for their match against England at Belfast on Saturday. Cord and W. Walsh are new Caps.—Reuter.

Iceland Lose

London, Sept. 25.
Iceland's footballers lost 2-4 against Walthamstow Avenue, one of the strongest amateur teams in England, tonight. The Icelanders showed improvement in form but the English side fully deserved their win and had the best forward on the field in their centre-forward, Groves, who scored twice from close range. Polished footwork completely deceived Iceland's defence.—Reuter.

Dutch Visit

Belfast, Sept. 25.
Holland's invitation for Irish footballers to visit them towards the end of October, with a provisional return match within two years, has been referred to the International Committee by the Council of the Irish Football Association in Belfast.

Several members of the Council feel the Association should take a more prominent part in international football and recommend that a date more suitable should be suggested.—Reuter.

RODERICK TO DEFEND TITLE

London, Sept. 26.
Ernie Roderick, Liverpool, British middleweight champion, will defend his title against Vince Hawkins of Enkfield, near Southampton, at the Albert Hall on Oct. 28.

This will be Hawkins' second attempt to wrest the championship from Roderick, who refused a points victory over the challenger in a previous bout.

Wethered Drives In

St. Andrews, Sept. 25.
With age-old ceremony, the former amateur golf champion and Walker Cup player, Roger Wethered, drove himself into office as Captain of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club this morning, when he drove a ball from the first tee on the Old Course.

The Club professional, Willie Auchterlonie, who won the Open Championship more than 50 years ago, handed Wethered a new ball, which he drove straight. The usual scramble among caddies for possession of the ball was absent owing to sun glare causing sight of the ball to be lost, but the ball bounced towards David Herd, local caddy recently demobilised from the Royal Artillery, and he returned to Wethered with the ball. He was presented with a Pound note, instead of the customary golden sovereign, this being a break with tradition, due to Treasury restrictions.

The ceremony closed with the firing of a small cannon denoting the new Captain had assumed office, whereupon Club members began their autumn competition.—Reuter.

Jardine Turns Author

London, Sept. 25.
The former England cricket captain, Douglas Jardine, who has as great a knowledge of cricket in India as any Englishman living, has undertaken to write a booklet with a view to helping the young cricketer in India to learn cricket on proper lines, says Vernon Morgan, Reuters Sports Editor.

The book will be first published in English, but later translated into the principal Indian vernaculars in order to reach as many young Indian aspirants to fame on the cricket field as possible.

Mr. Jardine has asked that the price of the book shall be as low as possible to suit the pockets of young learners.—Reuter.

AMPOP LOSES

Los Angeles, Sept. 26.
Little Feliciano Ampo was defeated in a gruelling third round battle with Tom Brown, San Francisco, in the Men's Singles play of the Pacific South-west Tennis Championships today.—Associated Press.

Shock For Gents In The Pavilion

(By Archie Quick)

London, Sept. 25.
A famous England Test cricketer told me today that R.W.V. Robins wishes to retire and devote himself to business. This confirms the news I had the other day that the Middlesex captaincy is falling vacant.

I said then that Bill Edrich was a possible choice and that his appointment as senior professional and team selector on the Australian tour was merely grooming for the task in hand next summer.

Edrich's succession to the Middlesex captaincy, I understand, depends on whether J.P. Mann remains in England or goes overseas on business as once intended. If he stays here, I expect him to don the mantle of his famous free-living father in preference to Edrich.

Otherwise, the job is almost certain to go to Bill. Another shock for the dear old pavilion is the fact that the Surrey captaincy will go to the Surrey captaincy, who refused a points victory over the challenger in a previous bout.

MCC Team Hold First Practice

(By Norman Preston)

Perth, Sept. 25.
Len Hutton hit the first ball of the M.C.C. Australian tour at the nets here today.

The team wore for the first time their new caps and blazers. In blazing sunshine the players assented to a before a critical audience of pressmen and local enthusiasts.

Walter Hammond was the only one who did not practice. Much admiration was expressed for Denis Compton's quick footwork and for the batting of Hutton, Bill Edrich and Joe Hardstaff.

Bill Voce, Dick Pollard and Bedser bowled at half speed. The best bowling was done by Douglas Wright, Peter Smith and James Langridge, who will turn the ball. The wicket helped bowlers, who are unlikely to find such encouragement when the team travels east.

Jack Ikin, Cyril Washbrook, Godfrey Evans, Paul Gibb, Laurie Rishlock and Norman Yardley were content with fielding.

The first match of the tour will be a two-day match at Northam, 60 miles from here, starting on Oct. 2.—Reuter.

Sugar Robinson Wins

Elizabeth, N.J. Sept. 26.
Ray (Sugar) Robinson, regarded as the uncrowned welterweight champion of the world, knocked out Sidney Miller, of Youngstown, Ohio, in the third round of a scheduled 10-rounder here today.

Robinson weighed in at 145 pounds and Miller at 161. Robinson said before the fight that he was disappointed that Marty Servo had relinquished the welterweight crown because he wanted to win the title in the ring. He added that he would fight anybody for the championship.—Associated Press.

Gold Cup For Wooderson

London, Sept. 25.
Sydney Wooderson has been awarded the Harvey Memorial Gold Cup and C. N. Jackson the Memorial Cup by the British Amateur Athletics Championship Committee.

The Harvey Cup is awarded annually for the best champion of the year and the Jackson trophy for the best British winner in the annual championships.

Wooderson won the three mile title in a new British and English record time of 13 minutes 53.2 seconds.

The Harvey Cup has been won several times by Overseas athletes.—Reuter.

New Secretary

The retiring Surrey secretary, A. F. Dayer, may return to his native Somerset and I understand the first favourite for the position is Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. Green, present Worcestershire secretary.

Contrary to the knowledge of R. R. T. Holmes, who is organising Surrey's 4100,000 Centenary Appeal, Dayer has not applied for the job.

All at which goes to show that amateurs are anxious to share the most difficult of this post-war cricketing life.

Golf Pros' Contest

Hoyleake, Sept. 25.
Britain's professional match play golf championship opened in the Royal Liverpool Club's championship links here today and will continue until the 36 holes final on Saturday.

Today's matches among the original 64 qualifiers provided no outstanding surprises. R.W. Forne, winner of the Victory Tournament last year, which corresponded to the present event, lost, which was perhaps the only unexpected result. Other famous players all survived, including two Overseas' Challengers Bobby Locke, of South Africa, and Norman von Nida, of Australia. There was the full might of British golf against them, and the play of the established men today indicates keen battles when they get to grips later in the event.

As a result of the day's play, the brothers Dick and John Burton will meet each other in the second round, while other great matches promised are in the meeting of Archie Compston and Alf Perry, and D.J. Rees and Percy Alliss, both of whom have won the event twice in the pre-war years.

Von Nida beat a former winner, John Bussan, while Locke played brilliantly to beat Norman Sutton, one of the season's leading players. Perry beat Charles Whitcombe, who so nephew, Eddie, fell to Henry Cotton, but Reginald Whitcombe keeps the family flag flying.—Reuter.

Boxing Champ Retires

New York, Sept. 25.
Marty Servo, welterweight boxing champion, announced he is relinquishing his title and retiring from the ring owing to nose injuries.

This was made known by his manager, Mr. A. L. Well, today. Servo won the title last winter, and since spring efforts had been made to match him with Ray Robinson for the title, but there were several postponements owing to Servo's nasal trouble, for which he underwent an operation.

The New York State Athletic Commission gave Servo until early this month to meet Robinson, and then declared the title vacant.—Reuter.

FODDER FOR FRENCH HORSES

London, Sept. 25.
So anxious are the Asot authorities that French horses travelling there for the big meeting next month shall meet with no difficulties of any kind during the visit that they have made special arrangements whereby French horses may not only bring their own oats but also hay.

Furthermore, arrangements are being made for a quantity of hay to be made available at Folkestone for immediate use of horses when they disembark. The Ministry of Transport is being asked to facilitate their journey.—Reuter.

RADIO

ZBW Hong Kong broadcasting in a frequency of 845 kilocycles from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 7.30 to 8.30 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.62 megacycles.

I.K.T.
1.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
2.30 p.m.—Teddy Foster and His Kings of Swing.
1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Report and Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—"Louders and Fuzzler"—Variety.
1.30 p.m.—Popular Light Classics.
2.00 p.m.—Globe Down.
2.30 p.m.—"Jelly-Roll" Morton's New Orleans Jassmen and Mable Ray.
7.00 p.m.—Excerpts from Gilbert and Sullivan's "Holanther".
7.30 p.m.—Studio George Lobb at the Piano.
8.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
8.15 p.m.—"Serenade to the Stars"—EUSA.
8.30 p.m.—Variety, Recitals.
8.30 p.m.—London Transcription Service: "The English Theatre" No. 2. "The Elizabethan Theatre".
9.45 p.m.—"Mark Weber" and His Orchestra.
10.00 p.m.—London Relay: News.
10.05 p.m.—Fable Gossals and His Oboe.
10.30 p.m.—Don Cosack's Oboe.
10.30 p.m.—Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.